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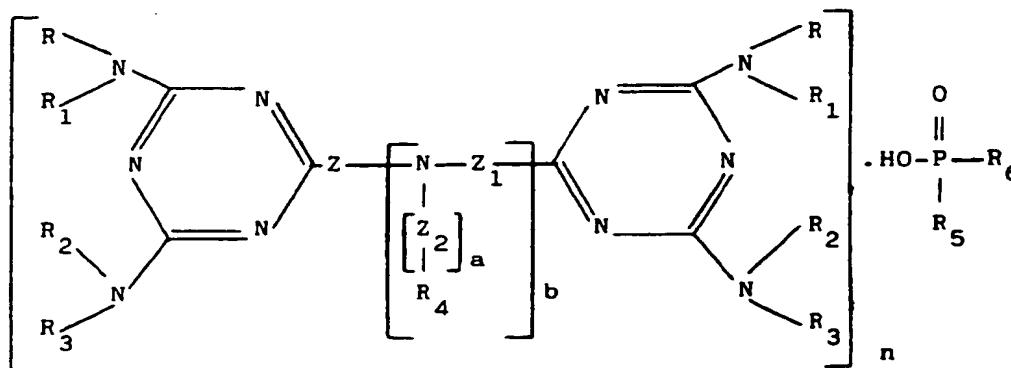
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(54) **Salts of triazine derivatives with oxygenated acids of phosphorus and their use in self-extinguishing polymeric compositions.**

(57) Salts of triazine derivatives with oxygenated acids of phosphorus are described, which have the general formula (I):



wherein the various groups R and Z as well as the subscripts a, b and n are as defined in claim 1. Said salts are particularly useful as flame-retardants in polymeric compositions.

The present invention relates to salts of triazine derivatives with oxygenated acids of phosphorus. More specifically the present invention relates to salts of triazine derivatives with oxygenated acids of phosphorus and their use in the preparation of self-extinguishing polymeric compositions based on thermoplastic polymers or polymers having elastomeric properties, particularly olefinic polymers or copolymers.

Several methods of reducing or eliminating the combustibility of polymers are known in the art. Some of said methods are based on the use of metal compounds, in particular on antimony, bismuth or arsenic, in combination with partially halogenated, thermally unstable organic compounds, such as chlorinated paraffin waxes.

Other methods are based on the use of substances capable of yielding intumescence. The formulations of the intumescent type generally are composed of the polymer and at least three main additives, i.e., an essentially phosphorus-containing additive, whose purpose is to form, during the combustion, an impermeable, semi-solid and vitreous layer essentially composed of polyphosphoric acid and to activate the process of formation of intumescence; a second additive, containing nitrogen, which is to serve as foaming agent; and a third, carbon-containing additive, which acts as a carbon donor in order to allow an insulating cellular carbonaceous layer ("char") to be formed between the polymer and the flame.

Examples of intumescent formulations of said type may be found in US-A-3 810 862 (Phillips Petroleum Co.; based on melamine, pentaerythritol and ammonium polyphosphate); US-A-4 727 102 (Vamp S.r.l.; based on melamine cyanurate, a hydroxyalkyl derivative of isocyanuric acid and ammonium polyphosphate); and WO-85/05626 (Plascoat U.K. Limited; on the basis of various phosphorus and nitrogen compounds among which, in particular, a combination of melamine phosphate, pentaerythritol and ammonium polyphosphate may be mentioned).

In more recent formulations, together with an organic or inorganic phosphorus compound, a nitrogen-containing organic compound was used, generally consisting of an aminoplastic resin obtained by means of condensation of urea, melamine or dicyandiamide with formaldehyde.

Examples of formulations containing two additives are those described in US-A-4 504 610 (Montedison S.p.A.; based on oligomeric derivatives of 1,3,5-triazine and ammonium polyphosphate) and EP-A-14 463 (Montedison S.p.A.; based on organic compounds selected from benzylguanamine and reaction products of aldehydes and several cyclic nitrogen compounds, in particular, benzylguanamine-formaldehyde copolymers, and ammonium polyphosphate).

Self-extinguishing compositions can also be obtained by using single-component additives which, in their organic molecule, contain both nitrogen and phosphorus atoms, as disclosed in US-A-4 201 705 (Borg-Wagner Corp.).

These intumescent flame retardant systems endow the polymers to which they are added with the property of forming a carbonaceous residue when they burn or are exposed to a flame. This kind of flame-retardant system offers numerous advantages, i.e., absence of corrosion phenomena in the machinery in which the polymers are processed, a lower emission of smokes as compared with systems containing metal compounds and halogenated hydrocarbons and, above all, the possibility of endowing the polymers with satisfactory flame-proof properties with a smaller amount of total additive and, therefore, without excessively impairing the mechanical properties thereof.

It has now, surprisingly, been found that it is possible to confer satisfactory antifiame (flame-retardant) properties to the above polymers by using mono-component additives, resulting in polymeric compositions free of ammonium phosphate or amine phosphate, or to impart very good antifiame properties to said polymers by using, together with the above additives, a quantity of ammonium phosphate and/or amine phosphate which is much lower than that used in the prior art.

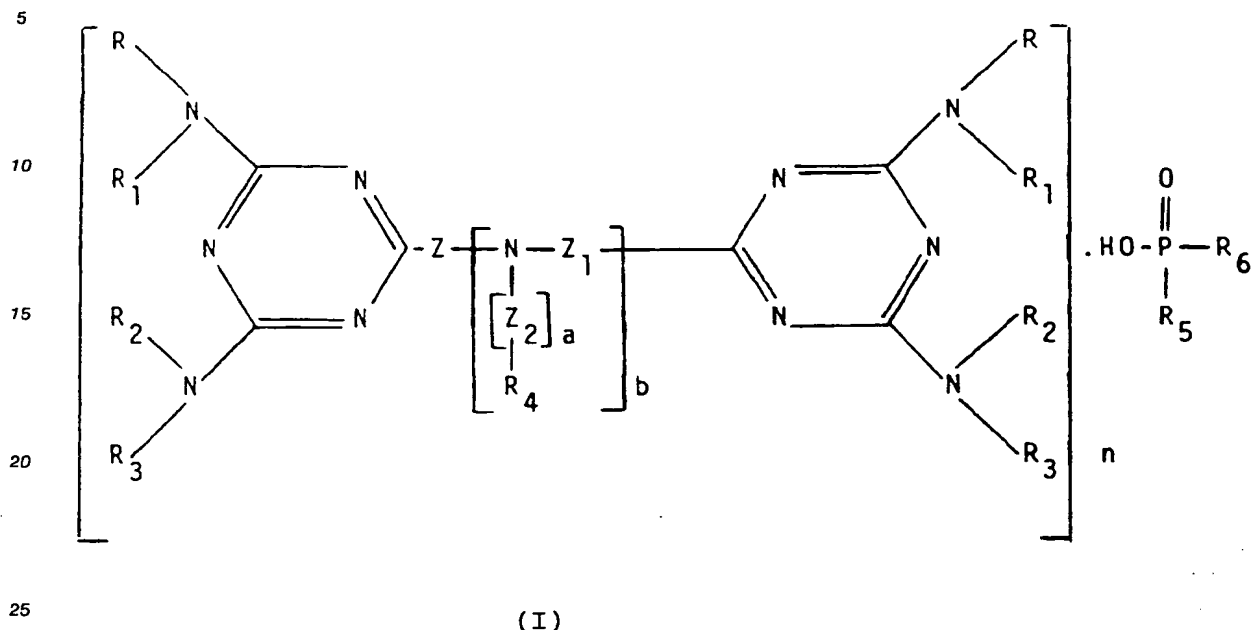
Furthermore, it has been found that it is possible to obtain said very good results by using phosphorus-nitrogen compounds having a very simple structure, i.e., based on derivatives of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine salified with a phosphorus-containing acid. Said salts also show a good heat stability and, therefore, retain a high activity as flame-retardants, also when the polymeric compositions containing them are heat-processed.

As mentioned above, salified derivatives of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine (melamine) containing phosphorus are known in the art which are useable as co-additives for self-extinguishing compositions in many polymeric matrices, mainly polyolefinic matrices. These compounds, such as, for instance, melamine phosphate and melamine pyrophosphate, require the presence of other additives, in particular, a component containing the carbon necessary for the char formation, such as a polyol (pentaerythritol, dipentaerythritol, tripentaerythritol) in order to be effective flame-retardants.

In contrast thereto, the compounds used according to the present invention are employed in formulations of polymeric materials as flame-retardant additives of the intumescent type, i.e., they are "char-forming" without the aid of other co-additives.

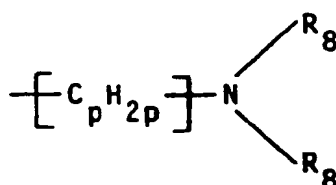
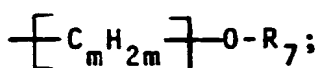
Furthermore, the compositions of the present invention show the advantage of giving a very moderate and not darkening smoke emission.

The present invention, consequently, provides salts of general formula (I):



wherein

the groups R, R₁, R₂ and R₃, alike or different from each other and having the same or different meanings for each triazine ring, are selected from H; C₁-C₁₈ (and, preferably, C₁-C₈) alkyl; C₂-C₈ (and, preferably, C₂-C₄) alkenyl; C₆-C₁₆ (and, preferably, C₆-C₈) cycloalkyl or alkyl-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy or C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl groups (e.g., hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl); provided that the bivalent or polyvalent radicals defined below do not belong to those of general formulae (III) and (XII), respectively, and the radicals R₅ and R₆, defined below, are different from H and OH, respectively;



wherein

m = integer of from 2 to 8, preferably from 2 to 4;

p = integer of from 2 to 6; preferably from 2 to 4;

R₇ = H; C₁-C₈ (and, preferably, C₁-C₄) alkyl; C₂-C₆ (and, preferably, C₂-C₄) alkenyl;

{C_qH_{2q}}O-R₈, q being an integer of from 1 to 4 (e.g., 1 or 2) and R₈ being H or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; C₆-C₁₂ (and, preferably, C₆-C₈) cycloalkyl or alkyl-cycloalkyl; the radicals R₈, alike or different from each other, are selected from H; C₁-C₈ (and, preferably, C₁-C₄) alkyl; C₂-C₆ (and, preferably, C₂-C₄) alkenyl; C₆-C₁₂ (and, preferably, C₆-C₈) cycloalkyl or alkylcycloalkyl; and C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl;

provided that the bivalent or polyvalent radicals defined below do not belong to those of general formulae (III) and (XII), respectively, and the radicals R₅ and R₆ defined below, are different from H and OH, respectively; or the moiety N(R₈)₂ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which, optionally, contains

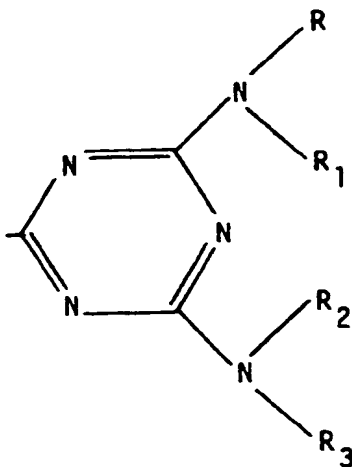
another heteroatom (preferably selected from O, S and N) and is linked to the alkyl chain through the nitrogen atom;

or in the general formula (I) at least one of the groups NRR_1 and NR_2R_3 is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which, optionally, contains another heteroatom (preferably selected from O, S and N) and is linked to the triazine ring through the nitrogen atom;

a is 0 or 1

b is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 5;

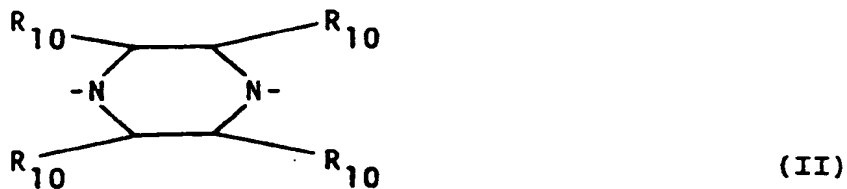
R_4 is hydrogen or a group of general formula



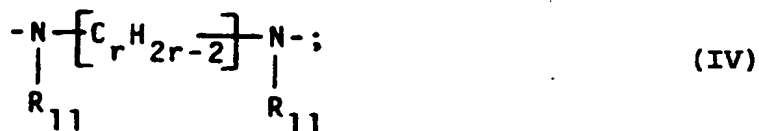
and its meaning can be different in each repeating unit;

when b is 0:

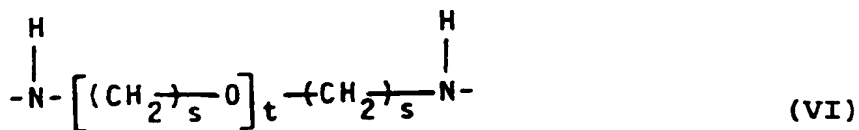
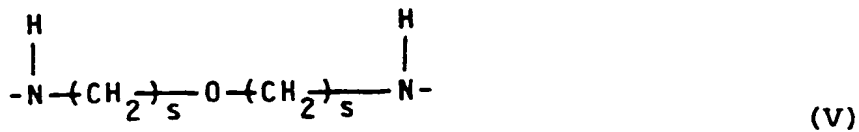
Z is a divalent radical of one of the following formulae:



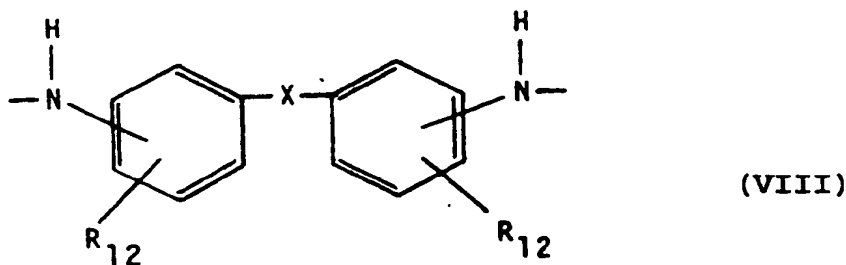
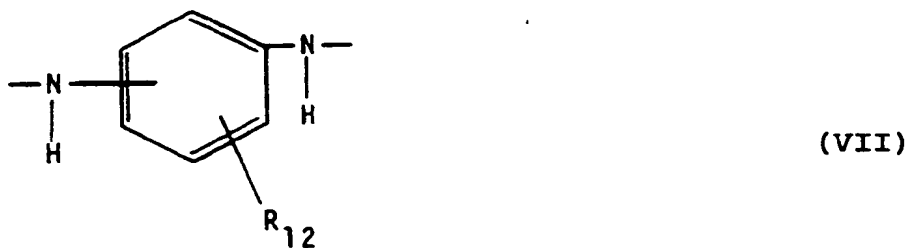
where the groups R_{10} , alike or different from each other, are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;



where r is an integer of from 2 to 14 and R_{11} is hydrogen; C_1 - C_4 alkyl; C_2 - C_6 alkenyl; or C_1 - C_4 hydroxyalkyl;

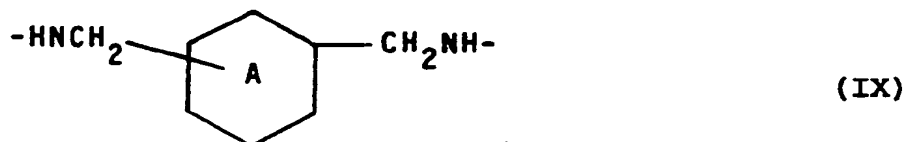


where s is an integer of from 2 to 5 and t is an integer of from 1 to 3;

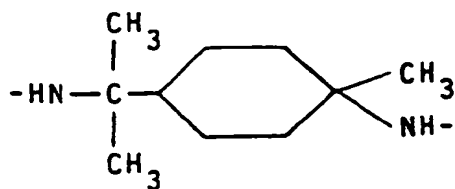


where:

X represents a C-C bond; O; S; S-S; SO; SO₂; NH; NHSO₂; NHCO; N=N; or CH₂; R₁₂ is hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁-C₄ alkyl; or C₁-C₄ alkoxy;



where A is a saturated or unsaturated ring;



(X)

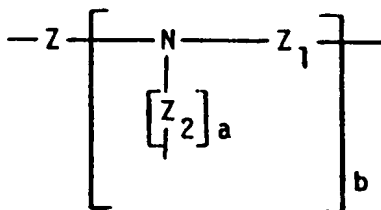


(XI)

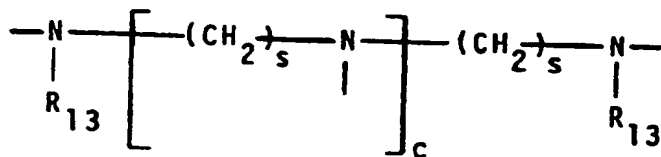
where s has the meaning previously defined;

when b is an integer of from 1 to 5:

the group



is a polyvalent radical selected from one of the following formulae:



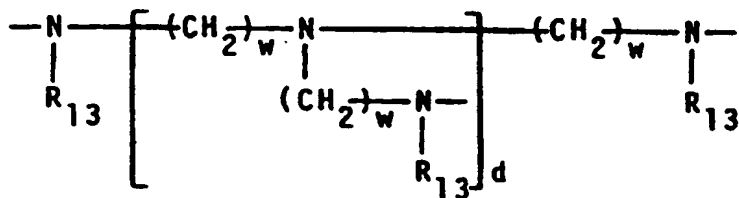
(XII)

where:

R₁₃ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

c is an integer of from 1 to 5;

the subscripts s, alike or different from each other, have the meaning defined above;



(XIII)

where:

R₁₃ has the meaning previously defined;

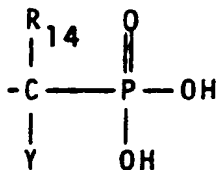
w is an integer of from 2 to 4;

d is 1 or 2;

n is a number of from greater than 0 to 3, particularly from 0.2 to 2.5;

R₅ is selected from H; OH; C₁-C₈ (preferably C₁-C₄) alkoxy; C₆-C₁₂ (preferably C₆-C₁₀) aryloxy, optionally substituted by a C₁-C₈ (preferably C₁-C₄) alkyl group; C₇-C₁₂ aralkyl, optionally substituted by a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; C₁-C₄ alkyl, optionally substituted by a carboxylic group; and C₆-C₁₂ (preferably C₆-C₁₀) aryl;

R₆ is selected from H; OH; C₁-C₈ (preferably C₁-C₄) alkoxy; C₆-C₁₂ (preferably C₆-C₁₀) aryloxy; C₁-C₄ alkyl; C₆-C₁₂ (preferably C₆-C₁₀) aryl;
a group of formula

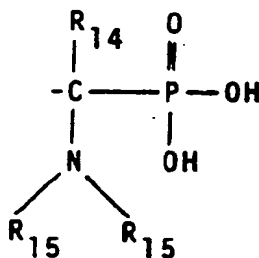


wherein:

R₁₄ is H or C₁-C₁₂ (and, preferably, C₁-C₆) alkyl; and

Y is OH or R₁₄;

a group of formula

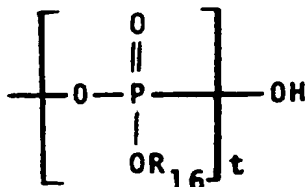


wherein:

R₁₄ has the meaning previously defined, and the radicals R₁₅, alike or different from each other, are H or C₁-C₄ alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl);

or the moiety N(R₁₅)₂ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which, optionally, contains another heteroatom (preferably selected from O, N and S) and is linked to the carbon atom through the nitrogen atom;

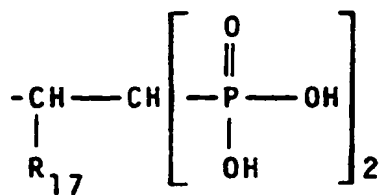
a group of formula



wherein:

R₁₆ is H or C₁-C₈ (and, preferably, C₁-C₄) alkyl; and t is an integer of from 1 to 3 (e.g., 1 or 2);

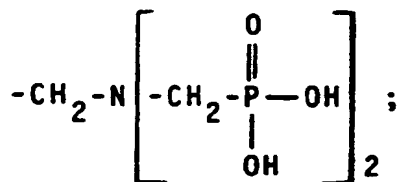
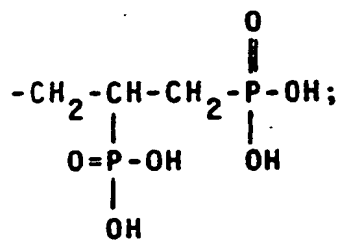
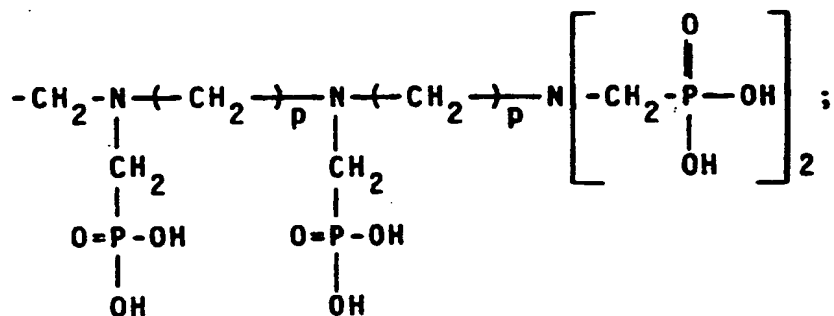
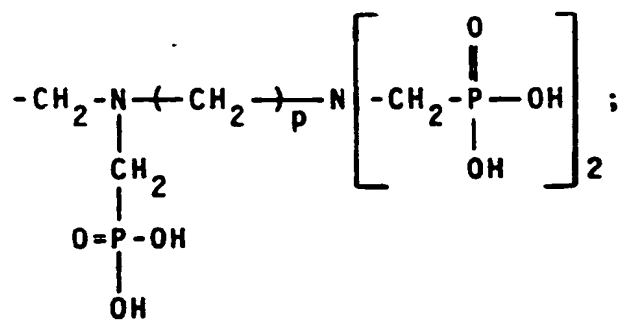
a group of formula:



10 wherein:

R₁₇ is H or OH;

and groups of formulae:

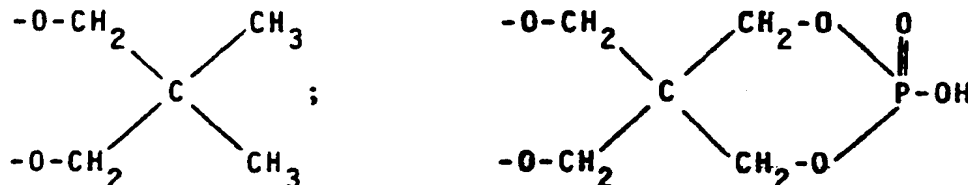


wherein:

p is an integer of from 2 to 6 (e.g., from 2 to 4);

or

R₅ and R₆ together form a cyclic structure of one of the following formulae:



- 15 Compounds having an asymmetric structure, in the sense that any of the radicals R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ has a different meaning in different triazine rings, are also comprised by general formula (I).

Specific examples of the radicals R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ in formula (I) are

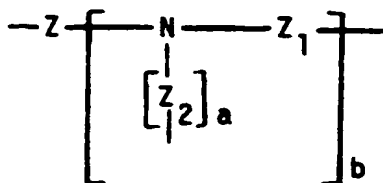
- 16 methyl; ethyl; propyl; isopropyl; n-butyl; isobutyl; tert-butyl; n-pentyl; isopentyl; n-hexyl; tert-hexyl; n-octyl; tert-octyl; decyl; dodecyl; octadecyl; ethenyl; propenyl; butenyl; isobutenyl; hexenyl; octenyl; cyclohexyl;
 20 propylcyclohexyl; butylcyclohexyl; decylcyclohexyl; hydroxycyclohexyl; hydroxyethylcyclohexyl; 2-hydroxyethyl; 2-hydroxypropyl; 3-hydroxypropyl; 3-hydroxybutyl; 4-hydroxybutyl; 3-hydroxypentyl; 5-hydroxypentyl; 6-hydroxyhexyl; 3-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylhexyl; 7-hydroxyheptyl; 7-hydroxyoctyl; 2-methoxyethyl; 2-methoxypropyl; 3-methoxypropyl; 4-methoxybutyl; 6-methoxyhexyl; 7-methoxyheptyl; 7-methoxyoctyl; 2-ethoxyethyl; 3-ethoxypropyl; 4-ethoxybutyl; 3-propoxypropyl; 3-butoxypropyl; 4-butoxybutyl; 4-isobutoxybutyl; 5-propoxypropyl; 2-cyclohexyloxyethyl; 2-ethenyl; 2-ethenyl; 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl; 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propyl; 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)butyl; 5-(N,N-dimethylamino)pentyl; 4-(N,N-diethylamino)butyl; 5-(N,N-diethylamino)pentyl; 5-(N,N-diisopropylamino)pentyl; 3-(N-ethylamino)propyl; 4-(N-methylamino)butyl; 4-(N,N-dipropylamino)butyl; 2-(N,N-diisopropylamino)ethyl; 6-(N-hexenylamino)hexyl; 2-(N-ethenylamino)ethyl; 2-(N-cyclohexylamino)ethyl; 2-(N-2-hydroxyethylamino)ethyl; 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl; 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl; 6-(N-propylamino)hexyl, etc.

- 30 Specific examples of heterocyclic radicals which can replace the moieties NRR₁ and NR₂R₃ are aziridinyl; pyrrolidinyl; piperidinyl; morpholinyl; thiomorpholinyl; piperazinyl; 4-methylpiperazinyl; 4-ethylpiperazinyl; 2-methylpiperazinyl; 2,5-dimethylpiperazinyl; 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpiperazinyl; 2,2,5,5-tetramethylpiperazinyl; 2-ethylpiperazinyl; 2,5-diethylpiperazinyl; etc.

- 35 Specific examples of heterocyclic radicals which can replace the moiety N(R₈)₂ are aziridinyl; pyrrolidinyl; piperidinyl; morpholinyl; thiomorpholinyl; piperazinyl; 4-methylpiperazinyl; 4-ethylpiperazinyl; etc.

- Specific examples of divalent -Z- radicals are those obtained from the following diamino compounds by eliminating one hydrogen atom from any amino group: piperazine; 2-methylpiperazine; 2,5-dimethylpiperazine; 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpiperazine; 2-ethylpiperazine; 2,5-diethylpiperazine; 1,2-diaminoethane; 1,3-diaminopropane; 1,4-diaminobutane; 1,5-diaminopentane; 1,6-diaminohexane; 1,8-diaminooctane; 1,10-diaminodecane; 1,12-diaminododecane; N,N'-dimethyl-1,2-diaminoethane; N-methyl-1,3-diaminopropane; N-ethyl-1,2-diaminoethane; N-isopropyl-1,2-diaminoethane; N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,2-diaminoethane; N,N'-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,2-diaminoethane; N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3-diaminopropane; N-hexenyl-1,6-diaminohexane; N,N'-diethyl-1,4-diamino-2-butene; 2,5-diamino-3-hexene; 2-aminoethylether; (2-aminoethoxy)methylether; 1,2-bis(2-aminoethoxy)ethane; 1,3-diaminobenzene; 1,4-diaminobenzene; 2,4-diaminotoluene; 2,4-diaminoanisole; 2,4-diaminophenol; 4-aminophenylether; 4,4'-methylene dianiline; 4,4'-diaminobenzanilide; 3-aminophenylsulfone; 4-aminophenylsulfone; 4-aminophenylsulfoxide; 4-aminophenyldisulfide; 1,3-bis(aminomethyl)benzene; 1,4-bis(aminomethyl)benzene; 1,3-bis(aminomethyl)cyclohexane; 1,8-diaminopmenthane; 1,4-bis(2-aminoethyl)piperazine; 1,4-bis(3-aminopropyl)piperazine; 1,4-bis(4-aminobutyl)piperazine; 1,4-bis(5-aminopentyl)piperazine; etc.

Specific examples of polyvalent radicals:



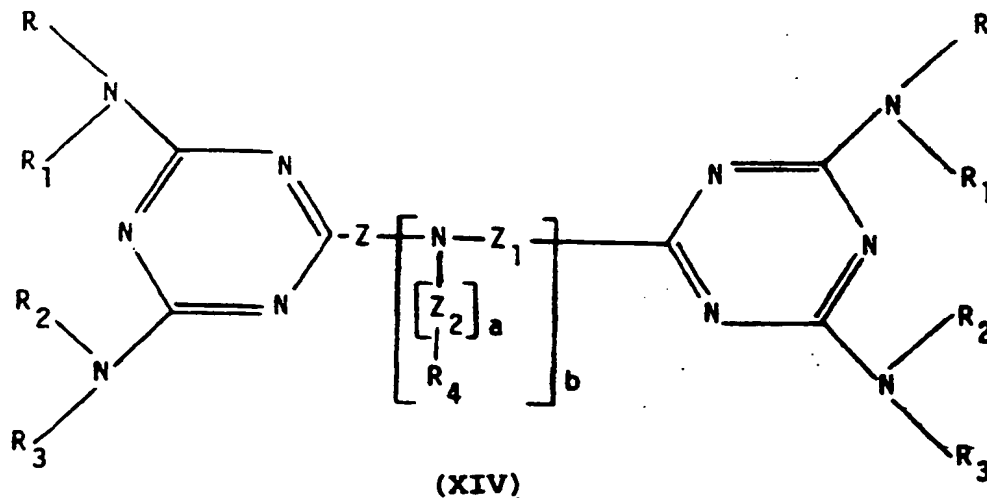
are those obtained from the following polyamino compounds by eliminating one hydrogen atom from any reacted amino group:

bis(2-aminoethyl)amine; bis(3-aminopropyl)amine; bis(4-aminobutyl)amine; bis(5-aminopentyl)amine; bis[2-(N-methylamino)ethyl]amine; 2-N-butyl-bis(2-aminoethyl)amine; bis[3-(N-methylamino)propyl]amine; N-(3-aminopropyl)-1,4-diaminobutane; N-(3-aminopropyl)-1,5-diaminopentane; N-(4-aminobutyl)-1,5-diaminopentane; tris(2-aminoethyl)amine; tris(3-aminopropyl)amine; tris(4-aminobutyl)amine; tris[2-(N-ethylamino)ethyl]amine; N,N'-bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-diaminoethane; N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)-1,3-diaminopropane; N,N'-bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,3-diaminopropane; N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)-1,2-diaminoethane; N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)-1,4-diaminobutane; bis[2-(2-aminoethyl)aminoethyl]amine; N,N'-bis[2-(2-aminoethyl)aminoethyl]-1,2-diaminoethane; N,N'-bis[3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyl]-1,2-diaminoethane; N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-diaminoethane; etc.

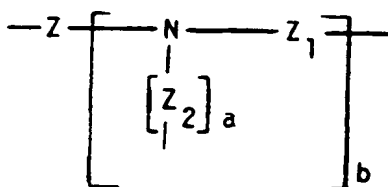
Specific examples of phosphorus-containing acids are hypophosphorous acid; phosphorous acid; phosphoric acid; pyrophosphoric acid; tripolyphosphoric acid; ethane-1,1,2-triphosphonic acid; 2-hydroxyethane-1,1,2-triphosphonic acid; propane-1,2,3-triphosphonic acid; isopropylphosphoric acid; n-butylphosphoric acid; di-isopropylphosphoric acid; d-n-butylphosphoric acid; di-n-pentylphosphoric acid; isooctylphosphoric acid; hexylphosphoric acid; 2-ethylhexylphosphoric acid; ethylphosphoric acid; methylphosphonic acid; ethylphosphonic acid; n-propylphosphonic acid; n-butylphosphonic acid; aminomethylphosphonic acid; phenylphosphoric acid; phenylphosphonic acid; phenylphosphinic acid; di-n-butylpyrophosphoric acid; di(2-ethylhexyl)pyrophosphoric acid; octylphenylphosphoric acid; 2-methylbenzylphosphonic acid; 1-aminoethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-hydroxydodecane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-(N-methylamino)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; N,N-dimethylaminomethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; N-butylaminomethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; phosphonacetic acid; 2-phosphonopropionic acid; 3-phosphonopropionic acid; 2-phosphonobutyric acid; 4-phosphonobutyric acid; 2-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxophosphorinane; 3,9-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10-tetroxo-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecano-3,9-dioxide; amino-tris(methylene phosphonic)acid; ethylene diaminetetra(methylene phosphonic) acid; hexamethylene diaminetetra(methylene phosphonic) acid; diethylene triaminopenta(methylene phosphonic) acid; etc.

Specific compounds included in formula (I) are indicated in the examples which follow.

The salts of general formula (I) can be synthesized, e.g., by reacting n moles of a derivative of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine of general formula (XIV):



wherein n and the groups R, R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ and the radical:



have the meaning previously defined, with one mole of a phosphorus-containing acid of general formula (XV):

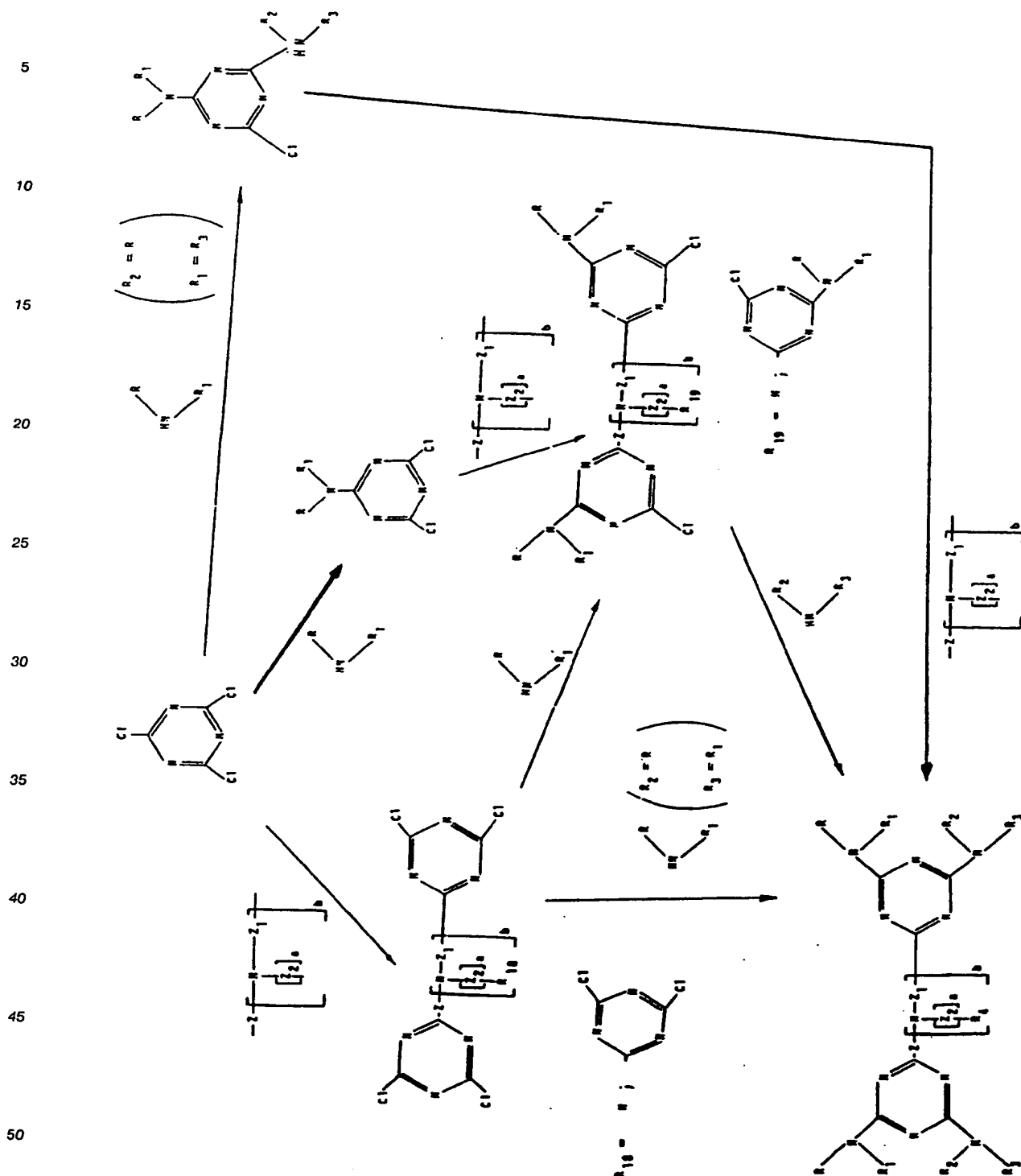


wherein R₅ and R₆ have the meaning previously defined, in the presence of a suitable solvent (for example, water, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, acetonitrile, etc.) at a temperature of from 0 °C and the boiling point of the solvent used, or without any solvent and with an excess of phosphorus-containing acid, if the latter can act as solvent, at a temperature of from about 0 to about 150 °C:

The salts obtained can easily be prepared from the reaction mass, e.g., by filtration or by distillation of the solvent.

High quality products of general formula (I) are generally obtained in white, crystalline powder form, which can be used in self-extinguishing polymeric compositions without further purification.

Some of the intermediates of general formula (XIV) are known. They can, however, also easily be synthesized according to the general method outlined below:



or as described in EP-A-415 371 and IT-A-18839/90.

55 The phosphorus-containing acids of general formula (XV) are also known and many of them are commercially available.

The present invention, moreover, provides self-extinguishing polymeric compositions, comprising:

(a) from 90 to 40 parts by weight of a thermoplastic polymer and/or a polymer having elastomeric

properties;

(b) from 10 to 60 parts by weight, preferably from 12 to 40 parts by weight, of one or more derivatives of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine salified with an oxygenated acid of phosphorus, said derivatives of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine having the general formula (XIV) as specified above.

5 Preferably component (b) is selected from the salts of general formula (I) as specified above.

It is particularly preferable to use the salts of general formula (I) in which one or two of the moieties NRR_1 and NR_2R_3 represent NH_2 radicals.

If the self-extinguishing properties of the above polymeric compositions are to be further increased, from 1 to 25 parts by weight of one or more compounds selected from ammonium and/or amine
10 phosphates and/or phosphonates may be added thereto in place of an equal amount of component (b).

Among the phosphates which can be used in addition to component (b) it is preferable to use ammonium polyphosphates of general formula $(\text{NH}_4)_{n+2}\text{P}_n\text{O}_{3n+1}$, where n represents an integer equal to or higher than 2; preferably, the molecular weight of said polyphosphates is sufficiently high as to show a low solubility in water and, therefore, n preferably ranges from 5 to 500.

15 The composition of polyphosphates having the above formula, where n is a sufficiently high number, preferably from 5 to 500, corresponds essentially to the formula of metaphosphates of formula $(\text{NH}_4\text{PO}_3)_n$.

An example of said polyphosphates is that known by the trade name Exolit^(R) 422 (Hoechst), having the composition $(\text{NH}_4\text{PO}_3)_n$, in which n is greater than 50. Another example is the product known by the trade name Phos-Chek^(R) P/30 (Monsanto Chemical), which has a similar composition.

20 Another polyphosphate which can be advantageously used, especially because of its low solubility in water, is that known by the trade name Exolit^(R) 462 (Hoechst), which is Exolit^(R) 422 microencapsulated in melamine-formaldehyde resin.

Other phosphates which can be used are those deriving from amines, for example, dimethylammonium or diethylammonium phosphate, ethylenediamine phosphate, melamine ortho- or pyrophosphate.

25 Among the polymers which can be used in the compositions of the present invention, polymers or copolymers of olefins of general formula $\text{R}'\text{-CH=CH}_2$ are preferred, where R' is hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ - (preferably $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$) alkyl or (preferably $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}$) aryl, in particular:

(1) Isotactic, or prevalingly isotactic polypropylene;

(2) HDPE, LLDPE and LDPE polyethylene;

30 (3) Crystalline copolymers of propylene and minor amounts of ethylene and/or other alpha-olefins, such as e.g., 1-butene, 1-hexene, 1-octene and 4-methyl-1-pentene;

(4) Heterophasic compositions comprising (A) a homopolymeric fraction of propylene and/or one of the copolymers indicated under (3), and (B) a copolymeric fraction composed of elastomeric copolymers of ethylene with an alpha-olefin, optionally containing minor amounts of a diene, wherein the alpha-olefin is,
35 preferably, selected from propylene and 1-butene;

(5) Elastomeric copolymers of ethylene and alpha-olefins, optionally containing minor amounts of one or more dienes. Examples of dienes which are most commonly present in the above elastomeric copolymers are butadiene, ethylidene-norbornene and hexadiene-1,4. Among the polymers of olefins of general formula $\text{R}'\text{-CH=CH}_2$, where R' is an aryl radical, "crystal" and shock-resistant polystyrene are
40 preferred.

Other examples of commonly used polymers are ABS terpolymers and SAN copolymers; polyurethanes (particularly those derived from polyesters and polyethers); poly(ethylene terephthalate); poly(butylene terephthalate); polyamides; etc.

The self-extinguishing compositions of the present invention can be prepared according to known
45 methods. For example, the ammonium and/or amine phosphate and/or phosphonate, if used, is first intimately mixed with one or more finely ground salts of general formula (I), (preferably the particle size is below 70 μm) and the mixture thus obtained is then added to the polymer in a turbomixer in order to form a homogeneous mixture which can be extruded and granulated. The granular product thus obtained can be transformed into various articles according to the well-known moulding techniques.

50 The fire-retardant additives of the present invention are also suitable for use in the field of flame-resistant paints.

The following examples serve to illustrate the present invention without limiting it in any way.

The salification reactions between the intermediates of general formula (XIV) and the acids of general formula (XV) were confirmed by IR spectroscopic analysis using a Perkin Elmer 580 B IR spec-
55 trophotometer.

It was found that an excellent reference signal is the peak caused by the deformation out of the triazine ring plane; the triazine ring yields a peak at approximately $830\text{-}800\text{ cm}^{-1}$, whereas, when the ring is salified at the amino groups, the peak is shifted to $795\text{-}760\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

EXAMPLE 1

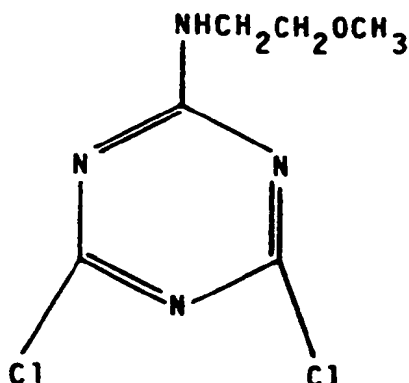
184.5 g of cyanuric acid chloride and 1300 ml of methylene chloride are charged into a 3 l reactor equipped with stirrer, thermometer, feeding funnel, reflux condenser and cooling bath.

At the same time, 75 g of 2-methoxyethylamine and 40 g of sodium hydroxide, dissolved in 150 ml of water, are charged, while cooling externally over 3 hours, the pH being maintained at between 5 and 7 and the temperature being maintained at between 0 and 3° C.

The whole mixture is kept at a temperature of from 0 to 3° C for a further 3 hours and then the aqueous phase is separated.

The organic solution is treated with two 200 ml portions of water, and the water phase is separated each time.

217.5 g of the intermediate product of formula (XVI):

**(XVI)**

are obtained by the distillation of the methylene chloride, as a white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 73-75° C (m.p. = melting point) and a chlorine content of 31.68% (theoretical value: 31.84%).

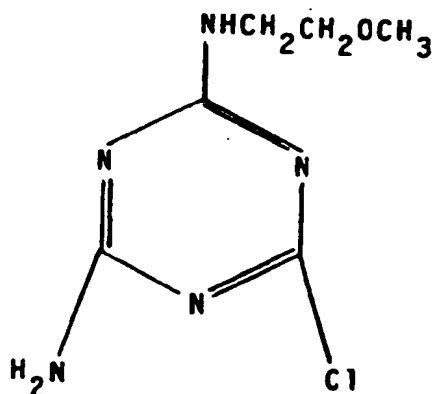
400 ml of acetone and 133.8 g of the intermediate (XVI) are charged into a 1 l reactor equipped with stirrer, thermometer, feeding funnel, reflux condenser and heating bath.

The mixture is stirred and heated to 40° C until a solution is obtained and then 102 g of an aqueous solution of ammonia (30% by weight) are added over 30 minutes during which the temperature is kept at 40° C.

The temperature is then raised to 45° C and maintained for 4 hours.

After cooling to 10° C, the resulting cake is filtered and washed on the filter with cold water.

After drying in an oven at 100° C, 114 g of the intermediate product of formula (XVII):

**(XVII)**

are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 195-197° C and a chlorine content of 17.18% (theoretical 17.44%).

The structure of the intermediates (XVI) and (XVII) was confirmed by IR-spectroscopic analysis.

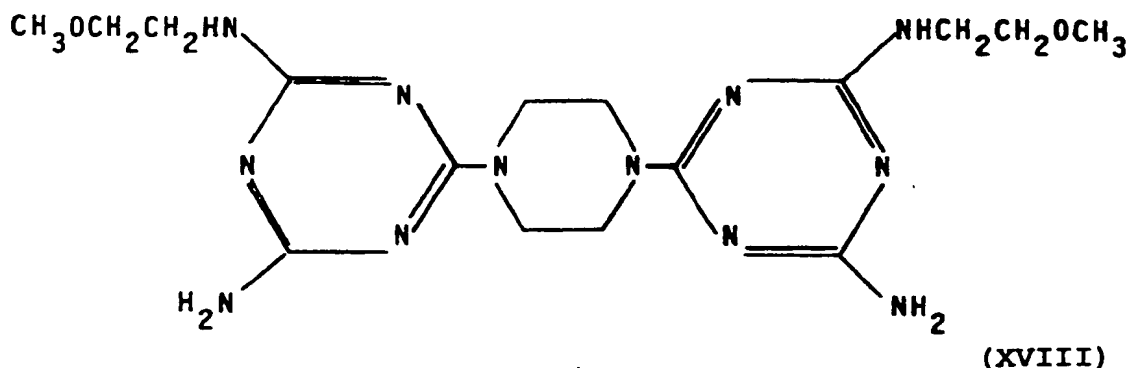
500 ml of xylene, 81.4 g of the intermediate (XVII) and 17.2 g of piperazine are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The mixture is heated to 100° C and this temperature is maintained for 2 hours.

16 g of sodium hydroxide are then added and the mixture is brought to reflux, keeping it in said condition for about 20 hours and, thereafter, cooling it to room temperature, followed by filtration.

The cake is thoroughly washed with water and dried.

74.2 g of the intermediate of formula (XVIII):



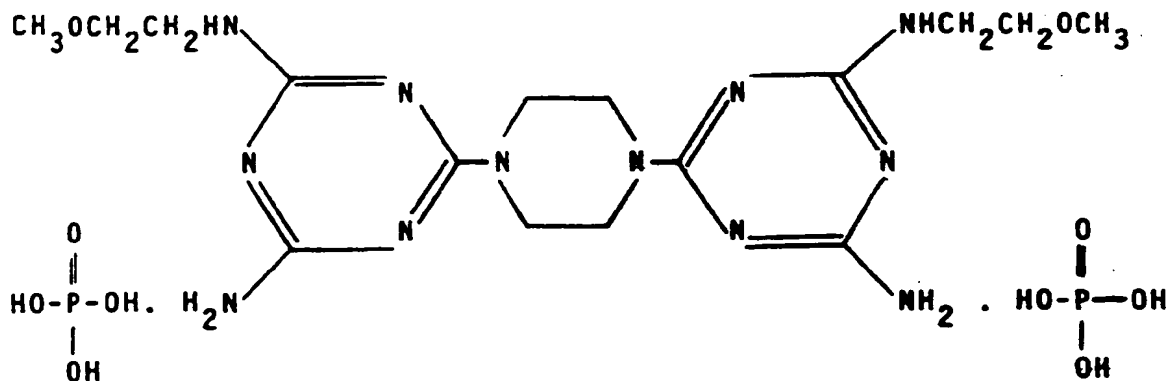
are obtained, having an m.p. of 212-215° C.

63 g of the intermediate (XVIII), 400 ml of acetonitrile and, under agitation, 34.6 g of an 85% by weight phosphoric acid are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The resulting mixture is heated to the boiling point and is kept under reflux for 8 hours.

After cooling to room temperature, the resulting cake is filtered and washed on the filter with acetonitrile.

Upon drying the cake in an oven at 100° C, 89.2 g of product of the following formula:



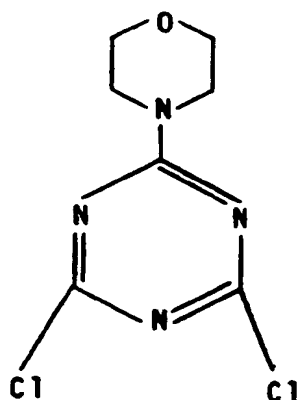
are obtained as a white crystalline powder having an m.p. of 265-268° C and a phosphorus content of 9.97%

(theoretical: 10.06%).

EXAMPLE 2

184.5 g of cyanuric acid chloride and 1300 ml of methylene chloride are charged into the 3 l reactor of example 1.

Following the same procedure as in example 1 but using 87.2 g of morpholine, 230 g of the intermediate of formula (XIX):



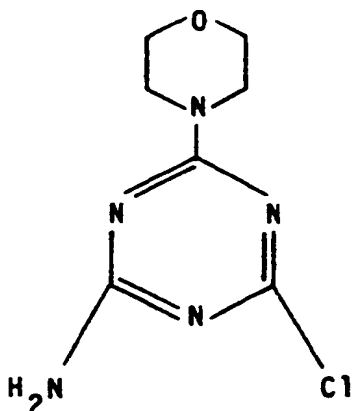
(XIX)

are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 155-157 °C and a chlorine content of 29.87% (theoretical: 30.21%).

100 g of a 30% by weight aqueous solution of ammonia, 100 ml of water and 70.5 g of the intermediate (XIX) are charged into a 0.5 l reactor equipped as described in example 1.

The above mixture is heated to 50 °C and kept at this temperature for 7 hours. It is left to cool to room temperature and the resulting product is filtered and washed with water.

Upon drying of the resulting product, 58 g of the intermediate of formula (XX):



(XX)

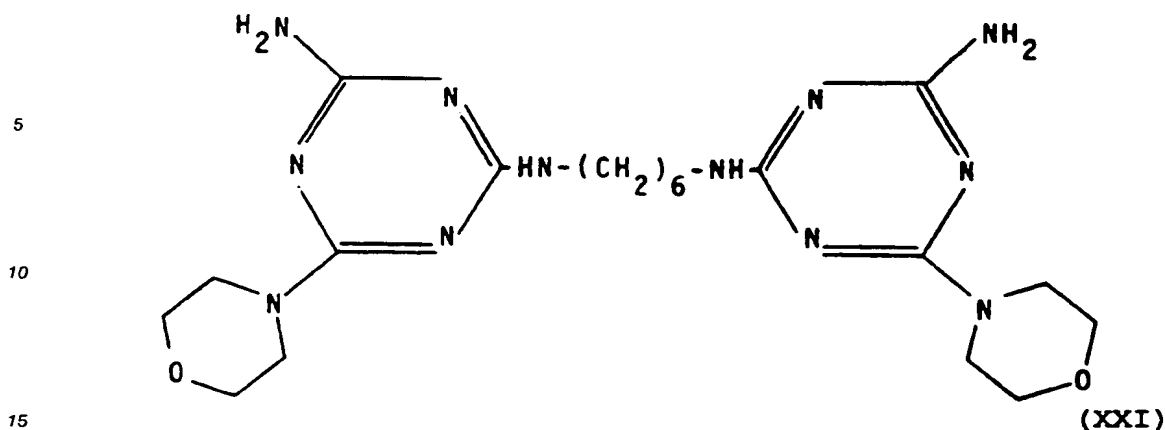
are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 189-191 °C and a chlorine content of 16.28% (theoretical: 16.47%).

The structure of compounds (XIX) and (XX) was confirmed by IR-spectroscopic analysis.

400 ml of ortho-dichlorobenzene, 53.9 g of intermediate (XX) and 14.5 g of hexamethylene diamine are charged into a 1 l reactor equipped as described above.

The mixture is heated to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for 2 hours. 10 g of sodium hydroxide are then added and the mixture is heated to 140 °C, keeping it at this temperature for 16 hours and then cooling it to room temperature. The resulting product is filtered and thoroughly washed with water.

After drying, 62.3 g of the intermediate of formula (XXI):



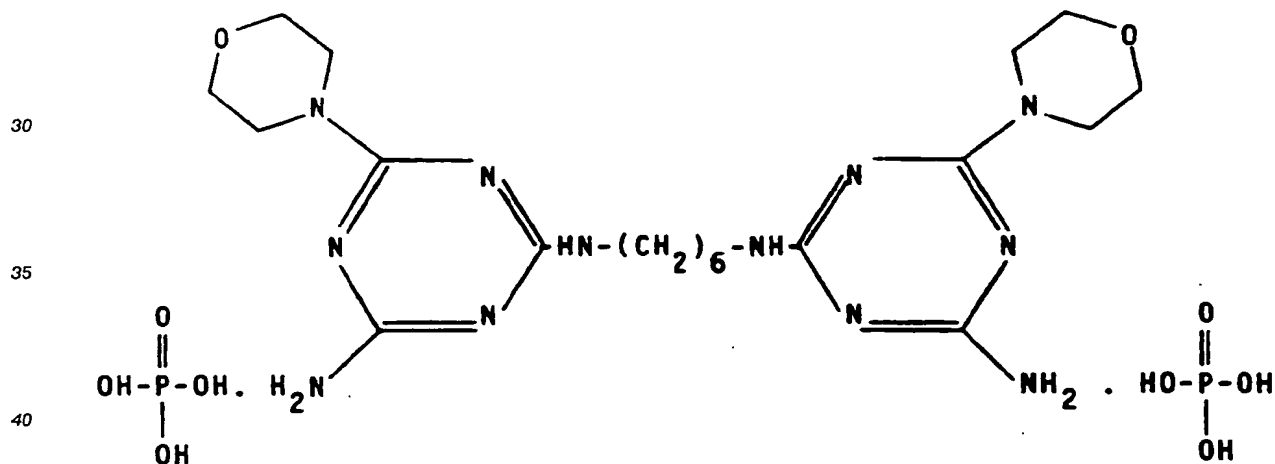
are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 267-269° C.

300 ml of acetonitrile, 47.4 g of the intermediate (XXI) and, under stirring, 24.2 g of an 85% by weight phosphoric acid are charged into a 0.5 l reactor equipped as described above.

The mixture is heated to the boiling point and kept under reflux for 12 hours.

After cooling to room temperature, the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with acetonitrile.

After drying, 65.8 g of the following product:



are obtained as a white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 265-268° C and a phosphorus content of 9.18% (theoretical: 9.25%).

EXAMPLE 3

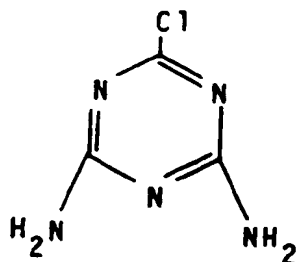
184.5 g of cyanuric acid chloride and 800 ml of acetone are charged into a 3 l reactor equipped with stirrer, thermometer, feeding funnel, reflux condenser and heating bath.

The mixture is heated, under agitation, to 40° C until a solution is obtained, and 284 g of a 30% by weight solution of aqueous ammonia are then added over a period of 30 minutes during which the temperature is maintained at 40° C.

The mixture is then further heated to 44° C and kept at this temperature for 4 hours.

After cooling, the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with water.

After drying under vacuum, in an oven at 50-60° C, 113 g of the intermediate of formula (XXII):



(XXII)

are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of higher than 300 °C and a chlorine content of 24.2%

(theoretical: 24.4%).

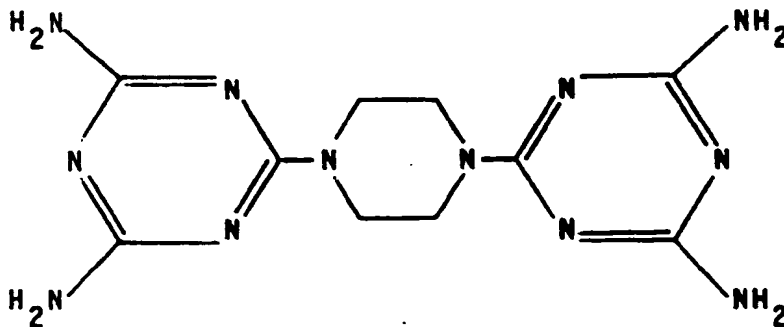
The structure of the above compound was confirmed by IR-spectroscopic analysis.

400 ml of xylene, 58.2 g of the intermediate (XXII) and 17.2 g of piperazine are charged into a 1 l reactor (equipped as described above).

The mixture is heated to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for 2 hours.

16 g of solid sodium hydroxide are then added and the mixture is brought to reflux, keeping it under said condition for about 20 hours and then cooling it to room temperature, followed by filtration.

The cake is thoroughly washed with water and dried. 54.2 g of the intermediate of formula (XXIII):



(XXIII)

are obtained as white, crystalline powder, having an m.p. of higher than 300 °C.

328 g of phosphorous acid and 82 g of acetonitrile are charged into a 1 l reactor equipped as described above.

The reaction mixture is slowly heated, over a period of 6 hours, to 160 °C.

A white, crystalline powder is obtained.

The mixture is then cooled to 80 °C, 500 ml of water are added under strong agitation and the resulting mass left to cool to room temperature.

The resulting product is separated by filtration and washed on the filter with a small amount of water.

After drying of the cake, 290 g of 1-aminoethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 265-270 °C (with decomposition) and a phosphorus content of 29.4% (theoretical: 30.24%).

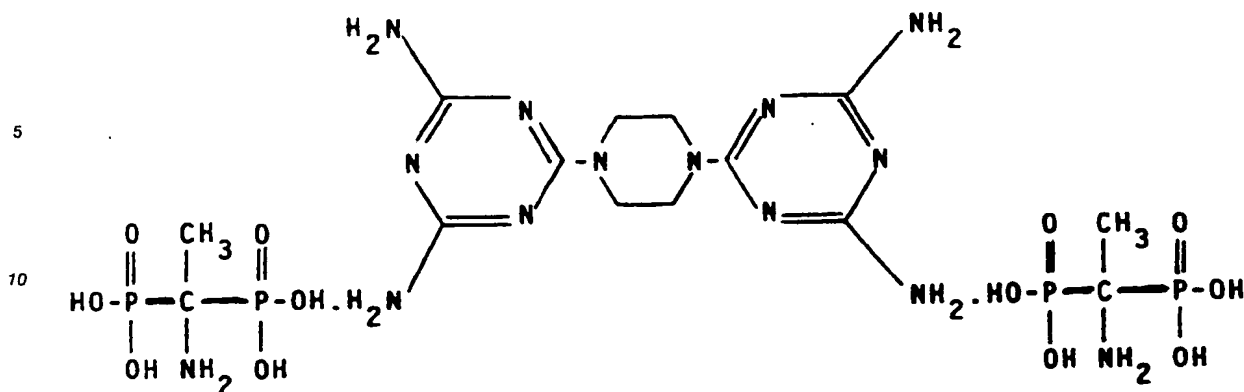
600 ml of water and 45.6 g of the intermediate (XXIII) are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The mixture is heated to 80 °C and 61.6 g of 1-aminoethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid are added under agitation.

The resulting mixture is brought to the boiling point and is maintained under reflux for about 8 hours.

After cooling to room temperature, the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with water.

After drying the cake, 102.5 g of the following product:

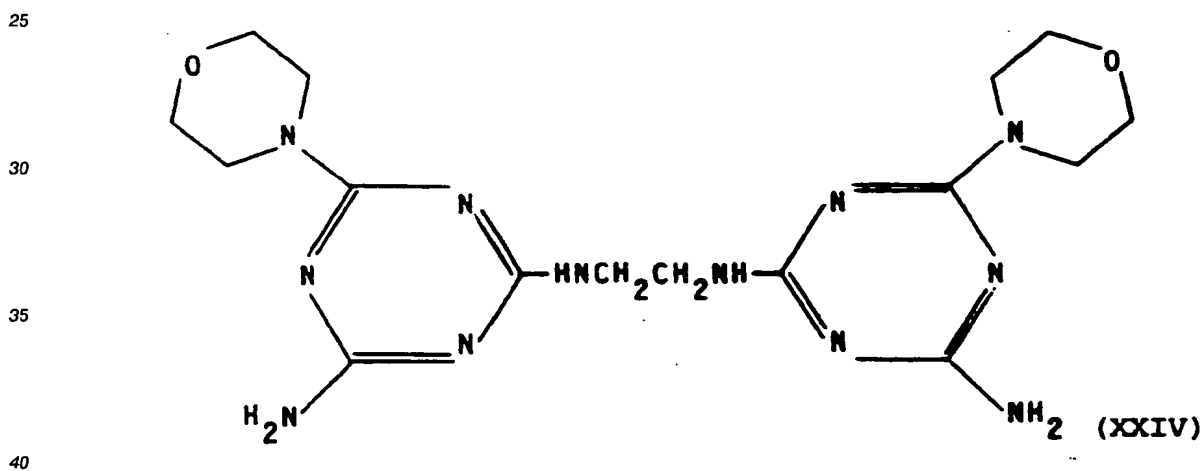


are obtained as white, crystalline powder havin an m.p. of 273-275° C and a phosphorus content of 16.97% (theoretical: 17.36%).

EXAMPLE 4

600 ml of xylene, 107.8 g of the intermediate (XX) and 15 g of ethylene diamine are charged into a 1 l reactor (equipped as described in example 2).

Following the same procedure as in example 2, 99.6 g of the intermediate of formula (XXIV):



are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 265-268° C.

53.2 g of tetrasodium pyrophosphate and 400 ml of water are charged into the above 1 l reactor, equipped with a cooling bath.

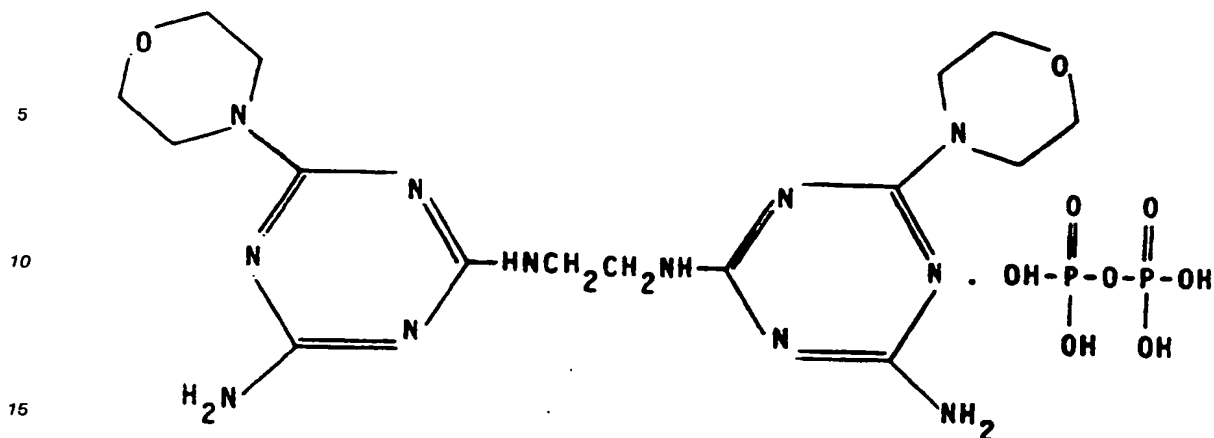
The mixture is cooled from the outside to 5° C and 78.7 g of hydrochlorid acid (37% by weight) are then added, whereby a solution is obtained.

83.6 g of the intermediate of formula (XXIV) are added to this solution at a constant temperature of 5° C.

The above solution is then kept under agitation for 2 hours at a temperature of 5° C, is then left to reach room temperature and is further stirred for an additional 3 hours.

After cooling again to 2-5° C, the resulting product is separated by filtration and washed on the filter with cold water.

After drying the cake, 108.1 g of the following product:



are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 277-282° C and a phosphorus content of 9.97% (theoretical: 10.40%).

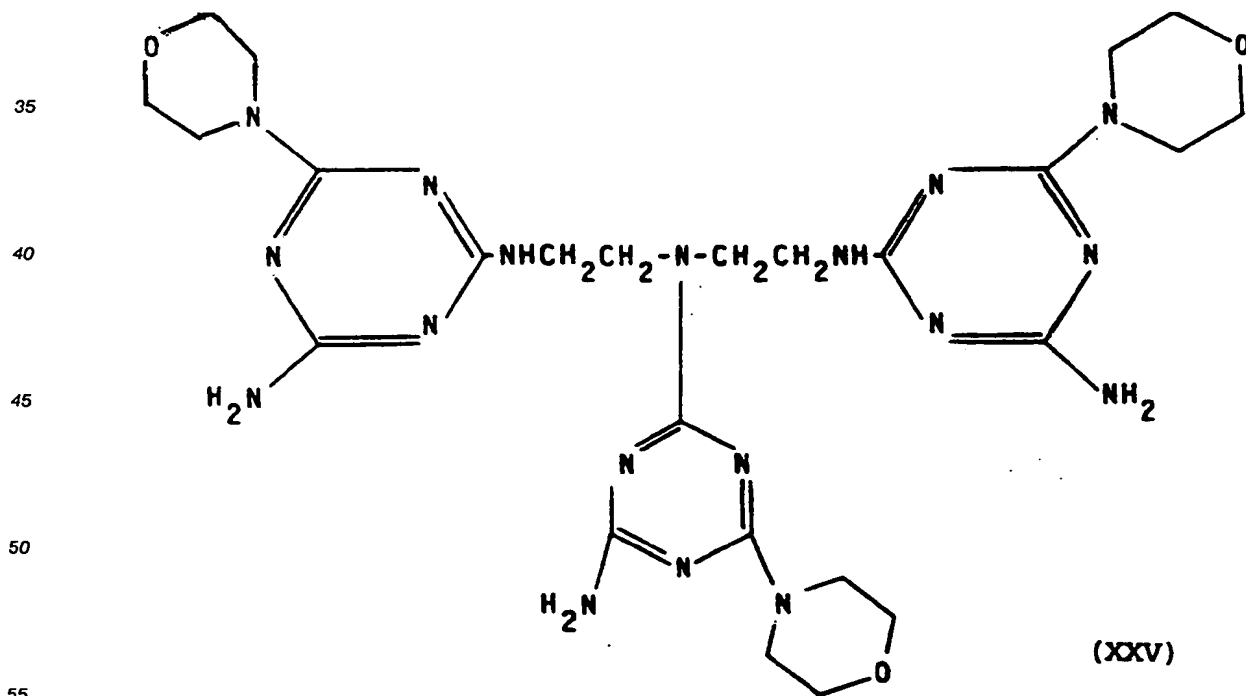
EXAMPLE 5

400 ml of xylene, 64.8 g of the intermediate (XX) and 10.3 g of diethylene triamine are charged into a 1 l reactor (equipped as described in the preceding examples).

The mixture is heated to 100° C and kept at this temperature for 2 hours. 12 g of sodium hydroxide are then added and the whole mixture is brought to reflux.

The mass is maintained under reflux for 24 hours, is then cooled to room temperature and the resulting product is filtered and the cake is thoroughly washed with water.

After drying in an oven at 100° C, 56.7 g of the intermediate of formula (XXV):



are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 207-208° C.

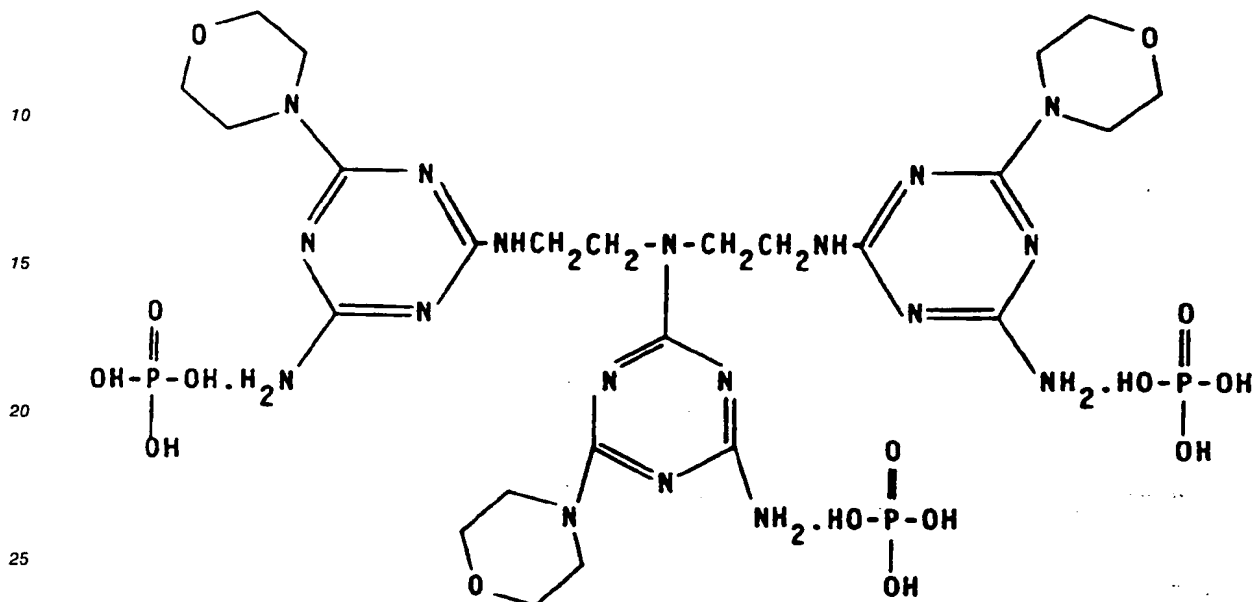
150 ml of acetonitrile, 32.0 g of the intermediate (XXV) and, under agitation, 18.2 g of phosphoric acid

(85% by weight) are charged into a 0.5 l reactor (equipped as described above).

The mass is heated to boiling temperature and is maintained under reflux for 16 hours.

After cooling to room temperature, the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with acetonitrile.

5 Upon drying of the cake, 46.4 g of the following product:



30 are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 99-101 ° C and a phosphorus content of 9.77% (theoretical: 9.96%).

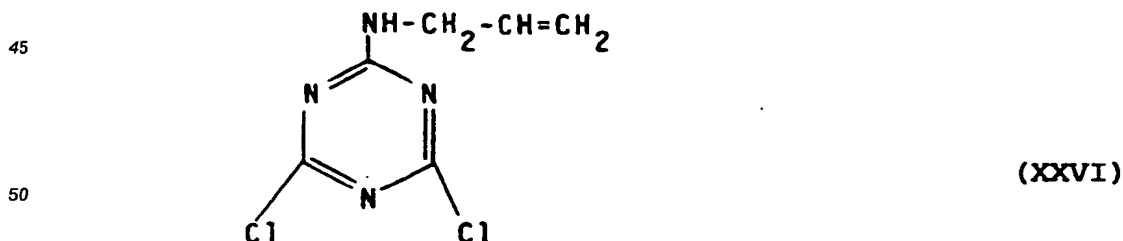
EXAMPLE 6

35 129 g of cyanuric acid chloride and 100 ml of methylene chloride are charged into a 2 l reactor (equipped as indicated in the previous examples).

40 g of 3-amino-1-propene, dissolved in 150 g of water, are added to the solution (which is kept at 0-2 ° C with external cooling), over a period of 90 minutes.

At a constant temperature of 0-2 ° C, 28 g of sodium hydroxide in 100 ml of water are added over a period of 2 hours. The solution is left under agitation for a further 2 hours at a temperature of 3-5 ° C and the water phase is then separated.

By distillation of the methylene chloride, 137 g of the intermediate of formula (XXVI):



are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 70-72 ° C and a chlorine content of 34.37% (theoretical: 34.63%).

200 g of a 30% by weight aqueous ammonia solution and 500 ml of water are charged into the above reactor.

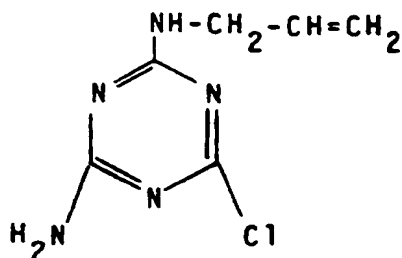
The solution is heated to 40 ° C and 123 g of the intermediate of formula (XXVI) are added over a period

of 30 minutes, the temperature being maintained at 40° C.

The temperature is raised to 45° C and maintained for about 6 hours.

Thereafter, the solution is cooled to room temperature and the resulting product is filtered, washed with water and dried.

104 g of the intermediate of formula (XXVII):



(XXVII)

are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 168-170° C and a chlorine content of 18.82% (theoretical: 19.14%).

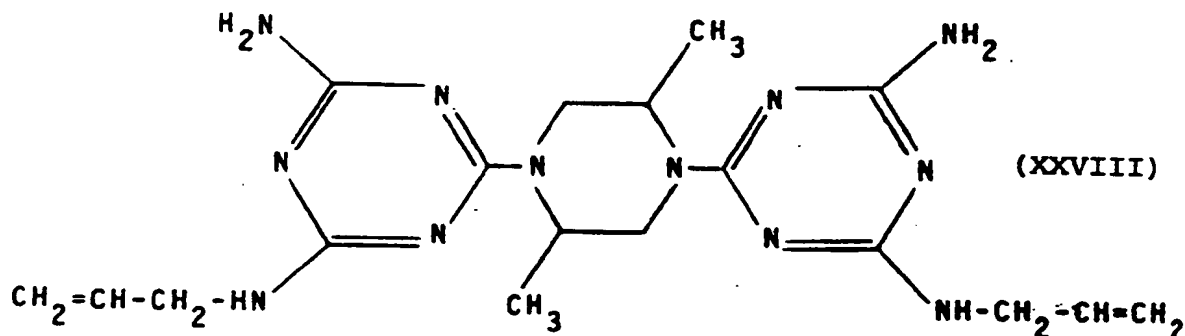
The structures of the intermediates (XXVI) and (XXVII) were confirmed by means of NMR-analysis.

450 ml of xylene, 55.7 g of the intermediate (XXVII) and 17.1 g of 2,5-dimethylpiperazine are charged into a 1 l reactor (equipped as described above).

The resulting mass is heated to 100° C for 2 hours, whereafter 12 g of solid sodium hydroxide are added and the mixture is caused to boil.

The mixture is kept under reflux for 18 hours and then the procedure described in the preceding examples is followed.

56.3 g of the intermediate of formula (XXVIII):



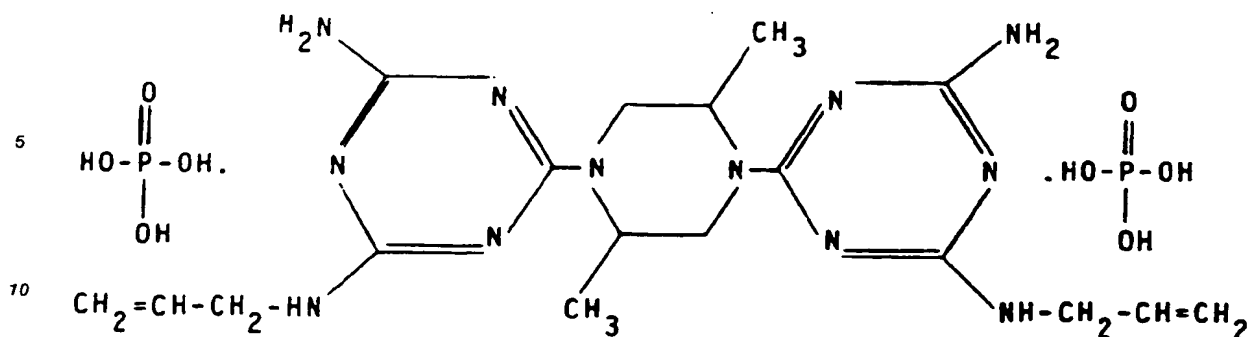
(XXVIII)

are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 192-194° C.

400 ml of acetonitrile, 48.4 g of phosphoric acid (85% by weight) and, under agitation, 82.4 g of the intermediate (XXVIII) are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The resulting mixture is heated to the boiling point and is kept under reflux for 10 hours, whereafter it is cooled to room temperature and the product obtained is filtered and washed on the filter with acetonitrile.

Upon drying of the cake 114.2 g of the following product:



are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 197-200° C and a phosphorus content of 9.87% (theoretical: 10.20%).

EXAMPLE 7

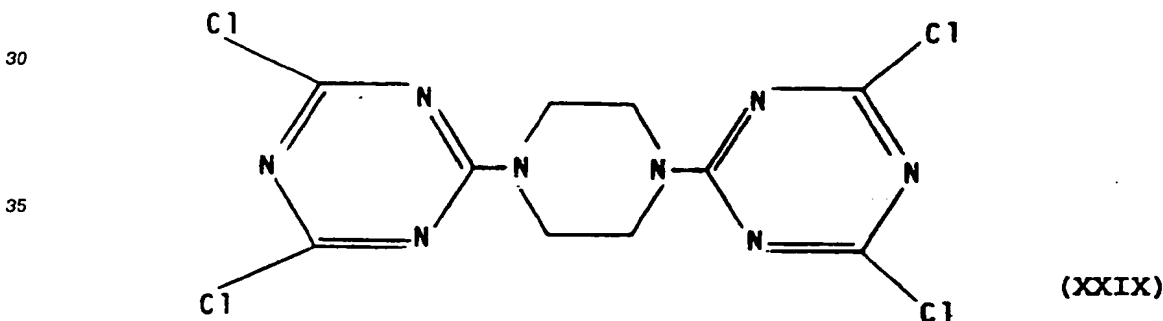
92.2 g of cyanuric acid chloride and 300 ml of acetone are charged into a 1 l reactor (equipped as described in example 1).

21.5 g of piperazine, dissolved in 200 ml of acetone, are added to the mixture over a period of 1 hour, cooling externally to 0-5° C.

20 g of sodium hydroxide in 100 ml of water are added at a constant temperature of 0-5° C.

The whole mixture is kept for a further 4 hours under agitation at 5° C, whereafter 200 ml of cold water are added and the precipitate formed is filtered and washed on the filter with water.

After drying, 88.7 g of the intermediate of formula (XXIX):



are obtained as white, crystalline powder, having an m.p. of higher than 300° C and a chlorine content of 37.4%

(theoretical: 37.2%).

The structure of the intermediate (XXIX) was also confirmed by IR-spectroscopic analysis.

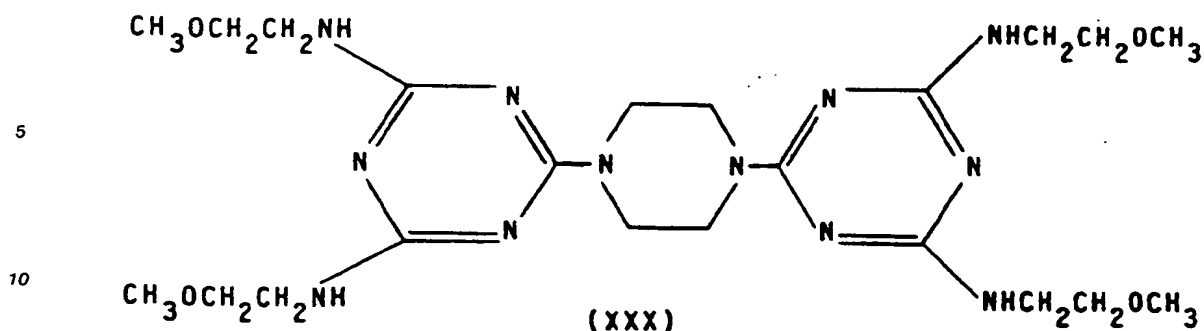
400 ml of xylene and 76.4 g of the intermediate (XXIX) are charged into the above 1 l reactor, equipped with heating bath.

The mixture is heated to a temperature of 80° C and then 60 g of 2-methoxyethylamine, followed by 32 g of sodium hydroxide in 50 ml of water, are added over a period of 4 hours.

The temperature is gradually raised and the water is removed by means of azeotropic distillation until the boiling point of the solvent is reached.

The mixture is kept under reflux for 8 hours and then is cooled to room temperature, filtered and thoroughly washed with water.

After drying, 93.2 g of the intermediate of formula (XXX):

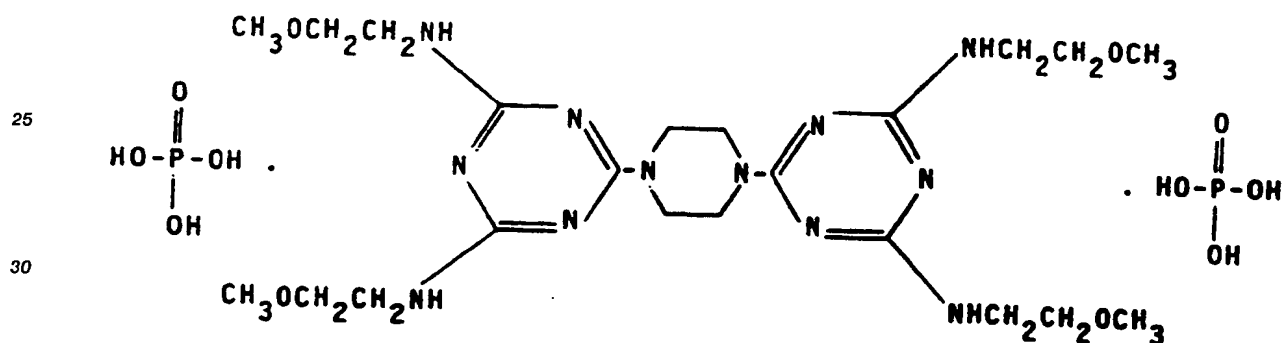


are obtained as a white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 170-172° C.

400 ml of ethyl alcohol, 53.6 g of the intermediate (XXX) and, under agitation, 24.2 g of phosphoric acid (85% by weight) are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The mixture is left under agitation at room temperature for about 14 hours, whereafter the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with a small amount of solvent.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100° C, 70.9 g of the following product:



are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 242-245° C and a phosphorus content of 8.43% (theoretical. 8.47%).

EXAMPLE 8

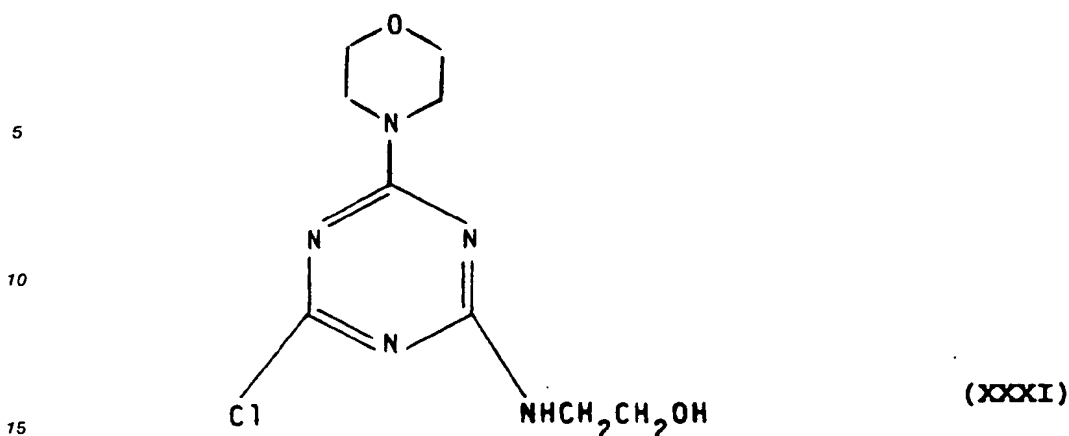
400 ml of acetone, 500 ml of water and 94 g of the intermediate (XIX) are charged into a 2 l reactor (equipped as described in example 1).

The mixture is cooled from the outside to 5-10° C and then 49.8 g of 2-hydroxyethylamine are added over a period of 1 hour.

The temperature is raised to room temperature and then the mixture is left under agitation for 1 hour, whereafter it is heated to 40° C and kept at this temperature for a further 2 hours.

Upon cooling again to 10° C, the resulting product is filtered and washed with a small amount of cold water.

After drying the cake, 89.4 g of the intermediate of formula (XXXI):



are obtained as white, crystalline powder, having an m.p. of 168-170° C and a chlorine content of 13.59% (theoretical: 13.68%).

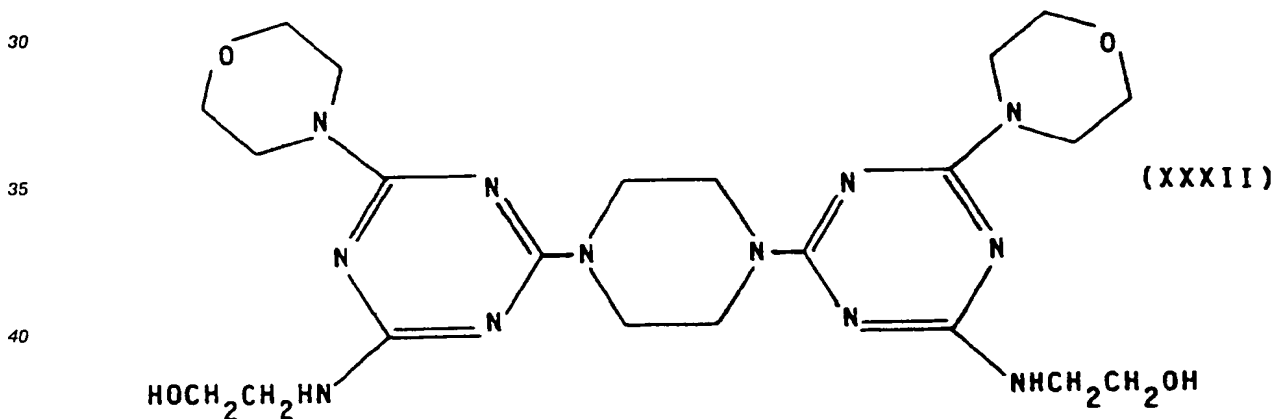
20 The structure of the intermediate (XXXI) was also confirmed by means of NMR analysis.

400 ml of xylene, 77.9 g of the intermediate (XXXI) and 12.9 g of piperazine are charged into a 1 l reactor, equipped as indicated in the preceding examples.

The mixture is heated to 100° C for 2 hours, 12 g of solid sodium hydroxide are then added and the whole mixture is caused to boil, keeping it under reflux for 16 hours, whereafter the procedure described in

25 the preceding examples is followed.

65.4 g of the intermediate of formula (XXXII):



45 are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 260-262° C.

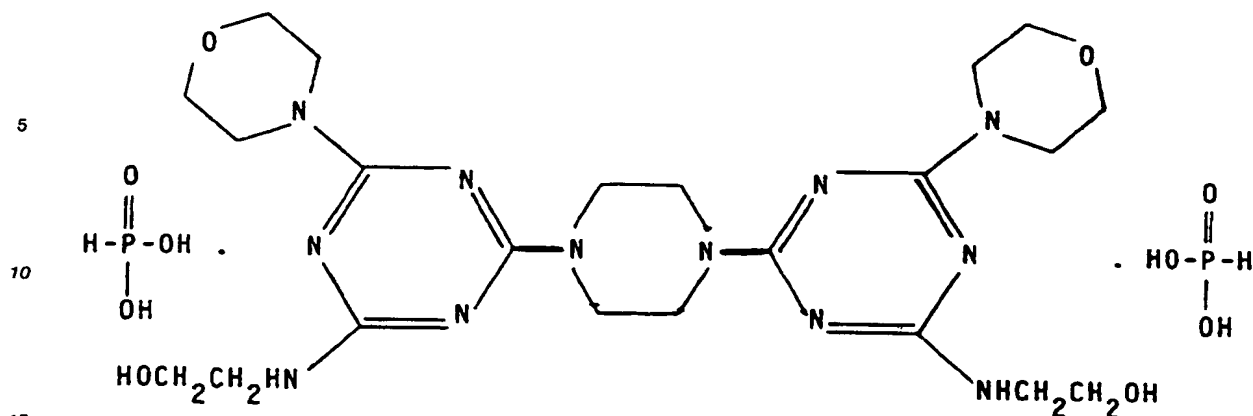
400 ml of acetonitrile, 53.2 g of the intermediate (XXXII) and, under agitation, 16.8 g of phosphorous acid are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The mixture is brought to the boiling point and kept under reflux for 8 hours, whereafter it is cooled to

50 room temperature and the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with acetonitrile.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100° C, 68.9 g of the following product:

55



are obtained as white crystalline powder having an m.p. of 176-178° C and a phosphorus content of 8.84% (theoretical: 8.91%).

20 EXAMPLE 9

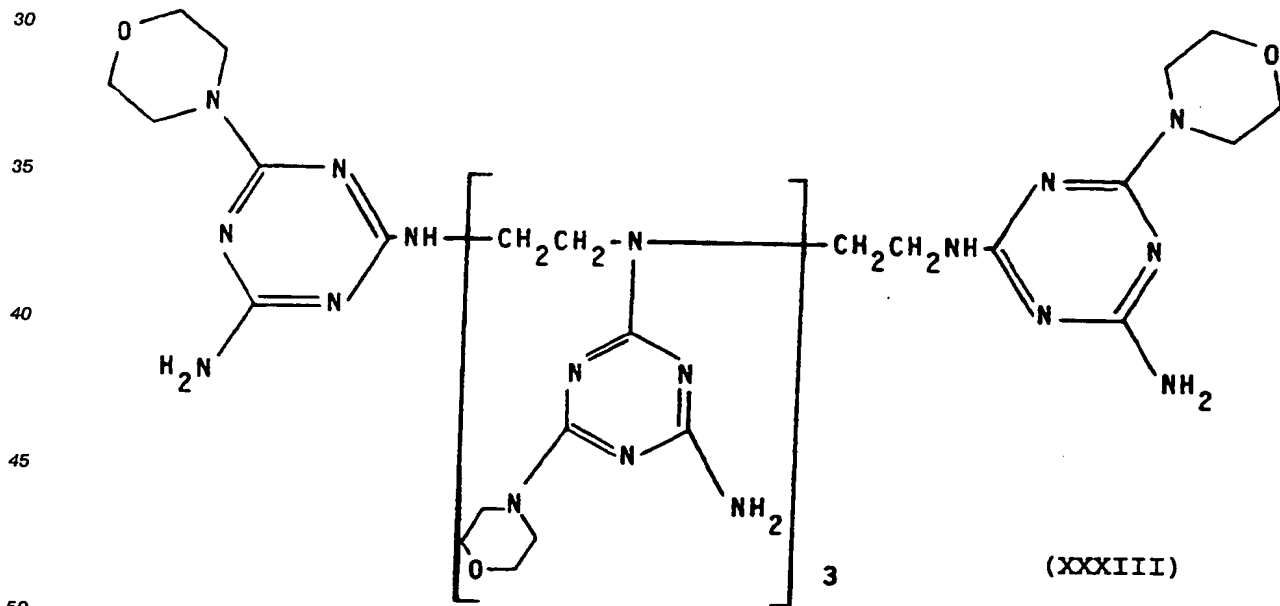
500 ml of xylene, 86.2 g of the intermediate (XX) and 15.1 g of tetraethylene pentamine are charged into a 1 l reactor, equipped as in the preceding examples.

The mixture is heated to 80° C and is kept at this temperature for 2 hours.

25 16 g of sodium hydroxide are then added and the temperature is raised to 110° C.

The mixture is kept at 110° C for 18 hours and is then cooled to room temperature, whereafter the resulting product is filtered and thoroughly washed on the filter with water.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100° C, 82.6 g of the intermediate of formula (XXXIII):



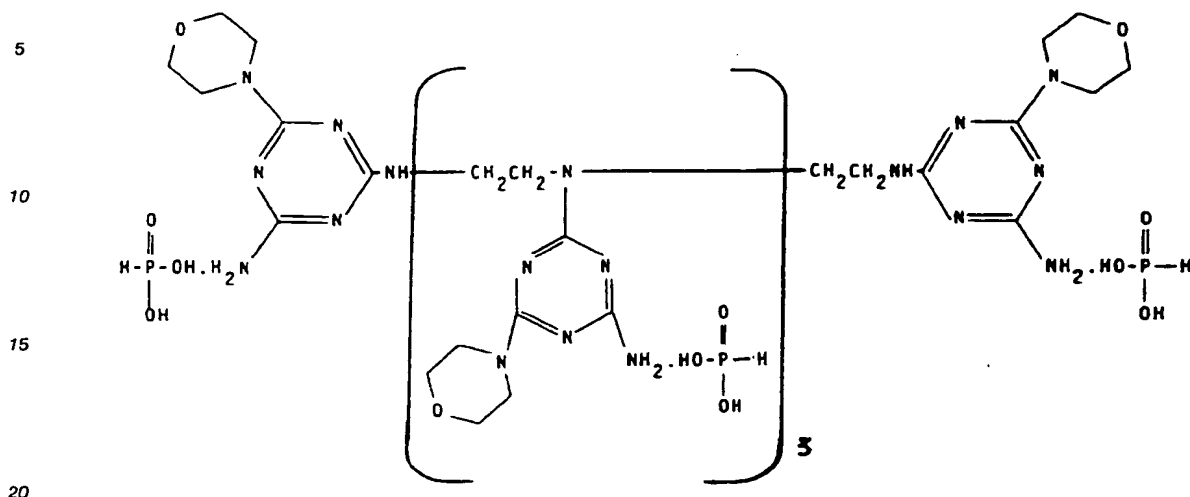
are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 178-183° C.

350 ml of acetonitrile, 54.2 g of the intermediate (XXXIII) and, under agitation, 20.5 g of phosphorous acid are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The mixture is brought to the boiling point and kept in a reflux condensing system for about 12 hours.

After cooling to room temperature, the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with acetonitrile.

By drying in an oven, 72.7 g of the following product:



are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 129-132° C and a phosphorus content of 10.61% (theoretical: 10.37%).

EXAMPLE 10

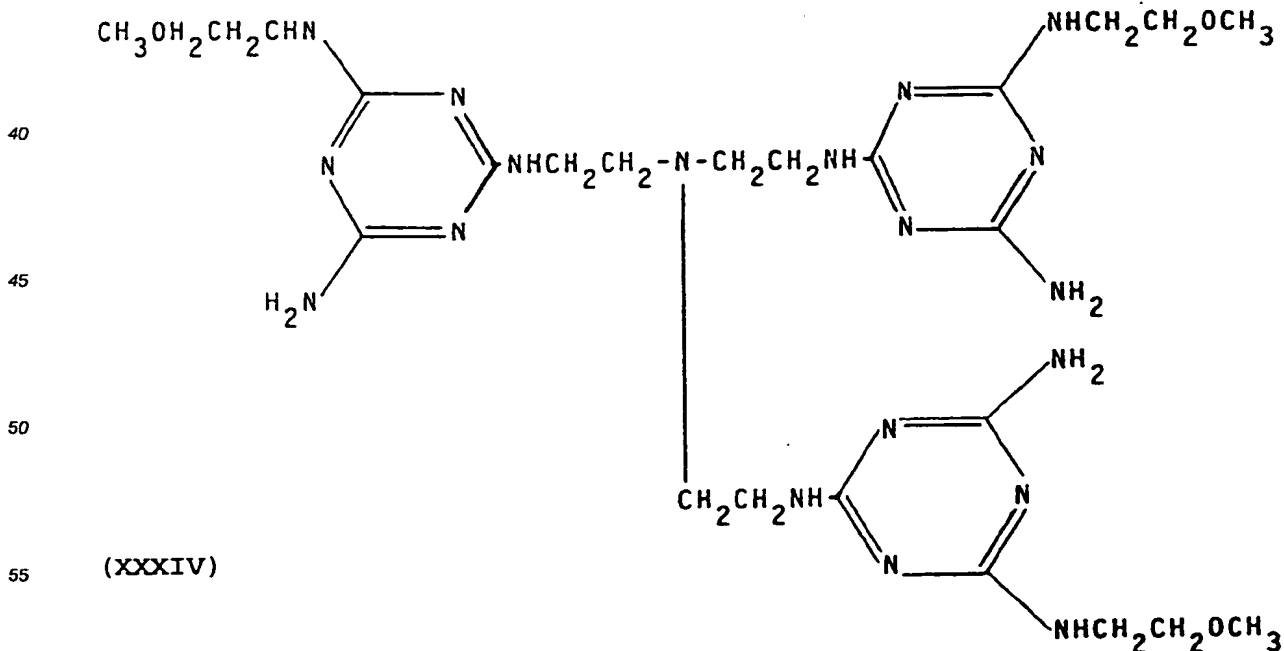
450 ml of water, 91.6 g of the intermediate (XVII) and, under agitation, 21.9 g of tris(2-aminoethyl)amine are charged into a 1 l reactor (equipped as described in the preceding examples).

The mixture is heated to 80° C and kept at this temperature for 3 hours.

18 g of sodium hydroxide, dissolved in 30 ml of water, are then added and the resulting mixture is brought to the boiling temperature, keeping it under reflux for 16 hours.

After cooling to 10° C, the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with cold water.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100° C, 85.4 g of the intermediate of formula (XXXIV):

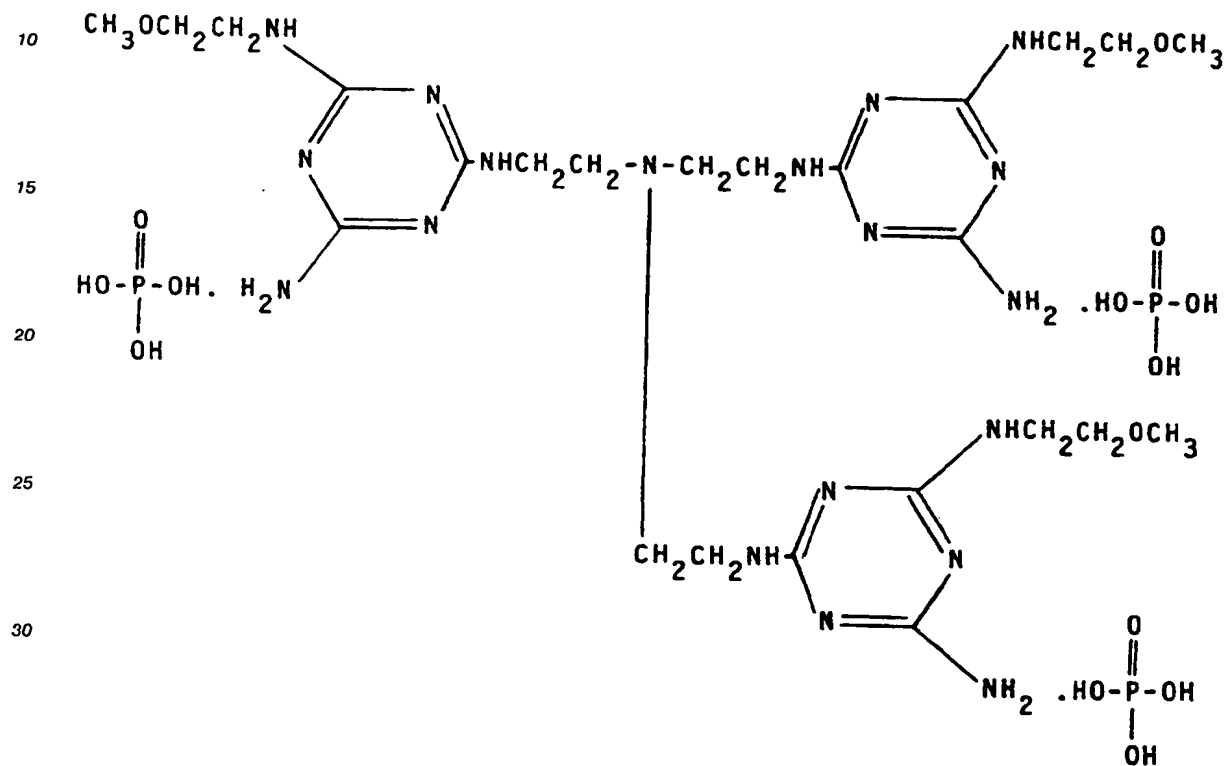


are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 190-195° C.

400 ml of acetonitrile, 64.7 g of the intermediate (XXXIV) and, under agitation, 36.3 g of phosphoric acid (85% by weight) are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The mixture is heated to the boiling temperature and is kept under reflux for about 14 hours, whereafter it is cooled to room temperature and the resulting product is filtered and washed on the filter with acetonitrile.

By drying the cake in an oven, 82.1 g of the following product:

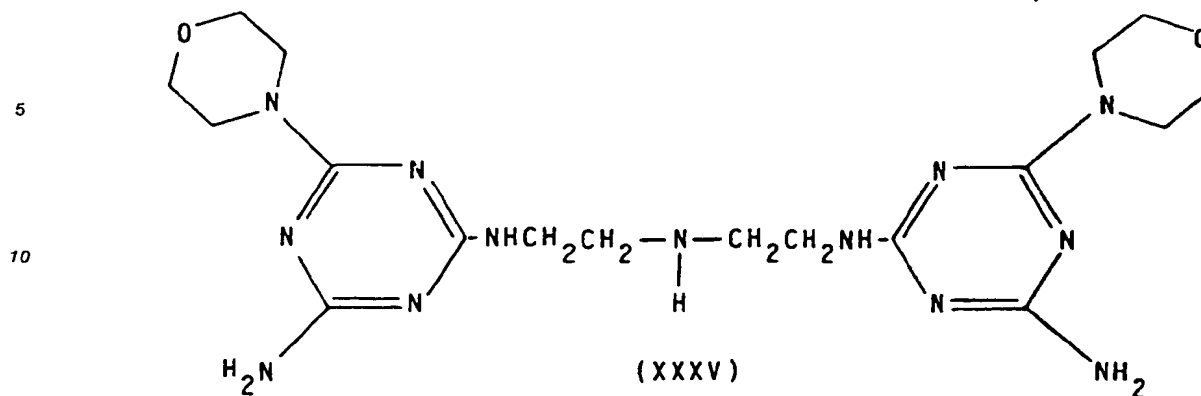


are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 107-111° C and a phosphorus content of 10.15% (theoretical: 9.88%).

EXAMPLE 11

400 ml of water, 86.2 g of the intermediate (XX) and 20.6 g of diethylene triamine are charged into a 1 l reactor with the equipment described in the preceding examples.

The mixture is heated to 80° C for 2 hours, whereafter 16 g of sodium hydroxide, dissolved in 30 ml of water, are added and the whole mixture is heated to the boiling temperature, keeping it under reflux for about 14 hours. Then the procedure described in the preceding examples is followed. 86.2 g of the intermediate of formula (XXXV):

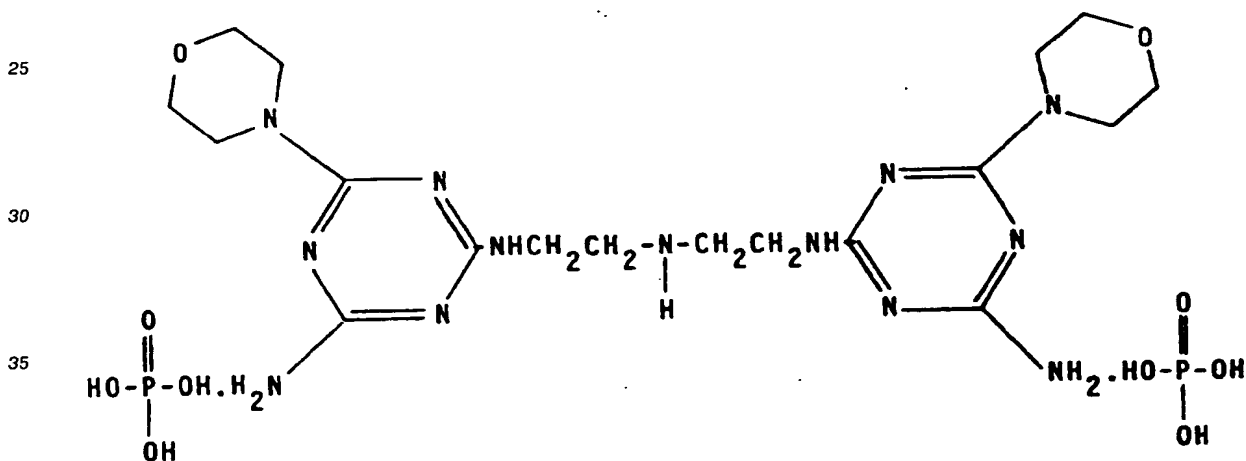


are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 198-201 °C.

450 ml of acetonitrile, 69.1 g of the intermediate (XXXV) and, under agitation, 36.3 g of phosphoric acid (85% by weight) are charged into the above 1 l reactor.

The mixture is heated to the boiling temperature and kept under reflux for about 10 hours.

Using the procedure described in the preceding examples, 95.2 g of the following product:

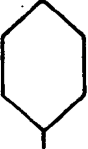

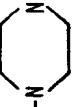
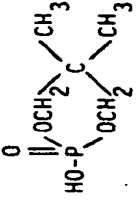

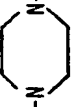

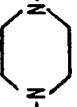

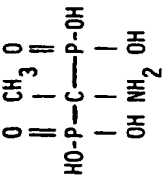


are obtained as white, crystalline powder having an m.p. of 120-124 °C and a phosphorus content of 9.21% (theoretical: 9.44%).

EXAMPLES 12-52

The products of general formula (I), shown in table 1 below, are synthesized under the same conditions as those described in examples 1 to 11.

TABLE I

ex. no.	R(N)R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	$\begin{array}{c} -Z-N-Z- \\ \quad \\ [Z_2] \\ \quad \\ a \quad b \end{array}$	n	$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ HO-P-R_6 \\ \\ R_5 \end{array}$	m.p. (°C)	phosphorus theoretical cal	experimental
12		H	H		0.5	H ₃ PO ₄	>300	9.34	9.12
13	H	H	H		0.5		>300	9.75	9.48
14		H	H		1	H ₃ PO ₄	272-277	5.71	5.58
15		H	H		0.5	H ₃ PO ₄	270-272	9.67	9.48
16	CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	H		1		206-210	9.90	9.57

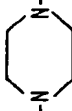
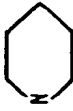

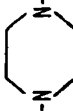
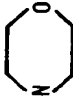

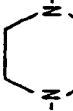
ex. no.	$R(N)R_1$	R_2	R_3	$\begin{matrix} -Z- \\ \\ N-Z_1- \\ \\ [Z_2]_a \\ \\ b \end{matrix}$	n	R_5	m.p. (°C)	% phosphorus theoretical
117	$CH_2CH_2OCH_3$	H	H		0.5	$\begin{matrix} O & O \\ & \\ HO-P-C-P-OH \\ & \\ OH & NH_2 \end{matrix}$	235-240	14.92
118		H	H		0.5	H_3PO_4	260-263	9.75
119	$CH_2CH_2OCH_3$	$CH_2CH_2OCH_3$	H		0.5	H_3PO_4	155-160	8.79
120		H	H		1	$\begin{matrix} O & O \\ & \\ HO-P-C-P-OH \\ & \\ OH & NH_2 \end{matrix}$	264-268	9.24
121	H	H	H		1	$\begin{matrix} O & O \\ & \\ HO-P-C-P-OH \\ & \\ OH & OH \end{matrix}$	285-287	12.16

TABLE I

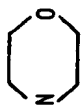


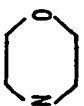
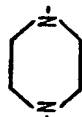
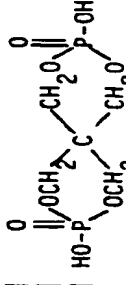
ex. no.	$R(N \rightarrow R_1)$	R_2	R_3	$-Z-\left[\begin{array}{c} N-Z_1 \\ \\ [Z_2]_a \\ \\ b \end{array} \right]_n$	$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ HO-P-R_6 \\ \\ R_5 \end{array}$	m.p. (°C)	phosphorus theoretical cal	experimental
22	H	H	H	$N(CH_2CH_2NH-)_3$	H_3PO_4	152-156	12.12	11.94
23		H	H	$-HNC_2H_4[NC_2H_4]_3NH-$	H_3PO_3	170-174	6.75	6.91
24		H	H	$-HN-(CH_2)_6-NH-$	$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ HO-P- \\ \\ H \end{array}$ 	215-218	8.18	8.29
25		H	H	$-NCH_2CH_2NH-CH_2CH_2OH$	H_3PO_4	194-198	5.54	5.49
26	$CH_2CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$	H	H	$-HN-\langle \text{phenylene} \rangle -CONH-\langle \text{phenylene} \rangle -NH-$	H_3PO_4	218-221	7.63	7.91
27	$(CH_2)_5OH$	H	H		$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ HO-P- \\ \\ H \end{array}$ 	261-265	8.42	8.27

TABLE 1

ex. no.	R	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---Z---N---Z---} \\ \quad \\ [Z]_2 \\ \quad \\ a \quad b \end{array}$	n	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HO---P---R}_6 \\ \\ \text{R}_5 \end{array}$	m.p. (°C)	% phosphorus theoretical
28	(CH ₂) ₃ OCH ₃	H	(CH ₂) ₃ OCH ₃	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N---} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	0.5	H ₃ PO ₄	174-177	9.60
29	CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	H	CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---N---} \\ \\ \text{---N---} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HO---P---O---nC}_4\text{H}_9 \\ \quad \\ \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \end{array}$ 40% $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HO---P---O---nC}_4\text{H}_9 \\ \quad \\ \text{O---nC}_4\text{H}_9 \end{array}$ 60%	168-173	7.25
30	CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	H	H	H ₂ N-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -NCH ₂ -CH ₂ -NH ₂	0.33	H ₃ PO ₄	1285-290	10.36
31	CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH=CH ₂	H	H	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---N---} \\ \\ \text{---N---} \end{array}$	1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HO---P---O---P---OH} \\ \quad \\ \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \end{array}$	1278-280	9.97

TABLE 1


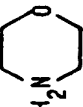
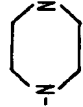

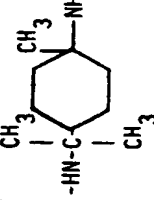


ex. no.	R-(N)-R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{Z} \text{---} \text{N} \text{---} \text{Z}_1 \text{---} \\ \\ \text{[Z}_2\text{]}_a \\ \\ \text{[Z}_2\text{]}_b \end{array}$	n	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HO} \text{---} \text{P} \text{---} \text{R}_6 \\ \\ \text{R}_5 \end{array}$	m.p. (°C)	phosphorus theo retal	expe rime ntal
32	(CH ₂) ₂ O(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H	H		0.5	H ₃ PO ₄	177-181	9.17	8.95
33	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ N 	H	H		0.5	H ₃ PO ₃	201-204	8.59	8.38
34		H	H	-HN-(CH ₂) ₆ -NH	0.5	H ₃ PO ₄	280-284	9.28	9.17
35	CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	H	H		1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \text{ CH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{HO} \text{---} \text{P} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{P} \text{---} \text{OH} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{OH} \text{ NH}_2 \text{ OH} \end{array}$	202-205	9.10	8.79
36		H	H	-NH-(CH ₂ CH ₂ O) ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH-	0.5	H ₃ PO ₄	168-170	8.83	8.56
37		H	H	-HN-(CH ₂) ₆ -NH-	0.5	H ₃ PO ₃	195-196	9.70	9.62

TABLE 1

ex. no.	R(N)R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	$\left[\begin{array}{c} -Z-N-Z- \\ \quad \\ [Z]_2 \\ \quad \\ a \quad b \end{array} \right]_n$	R ₅	m.p. (°C)	phosphorus theo retl cal
38		H	H			164-168	8.79 8.84
39	H	H	H			81-85	9.54 9.65
40	H	H	H			288-290	12.18 11.96

TABLE I

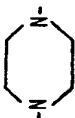

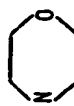
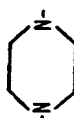
ex. no.	R(N)R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	$\begin{array}{c} -Z- \\ \\ \text{N}-Z_1 \\ \\ [Z_2] \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \end{array} \end{array}$	n	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HO}-\text{P}-\text{R}_6 \\ \\ \text{R}_5 \end{array}$	m.p. (°C)	phosphorus theoretical cal	experimental
41	H	H	H		1.5	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{HO}-\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{P}-\text{OH} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \end{array}$	291-294	13.02	12.91
42		H	H	$-\text{HN}-(\text{CH}_2)_6-\text{NH}-$	1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{HO}-\text{P}-\text{C}-\text{P}-\text{OH} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{OH} \quad \text{NH}_2 \quad \text{OH} \end{array}$	267-269	9.13	9.10
43		H	H		1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{HO}-\text{P}-\text{C}-\text{P}-\text{OH} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{HO} \quad \text{NH}_2 \quad \text{OH} \end{array}$	275-280	9.54	8.83

TABLE 1



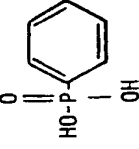


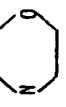




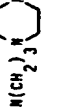
ex. no.	R_1	R_2	R_3	$\left[\begin{array}{c} -Z-N-Z- \\ \quad \\ [Z]_2 a \\ []_2 b \end{array} \right]_n$	R_5	m.p. (°C)	phosphorus theoretical cal	experimental
44		H	H			240-243	8.16	8.31
45	$CH_2=CH-CH_2$	H	H		H_3PO_4	213-215	6.43	6.58
46	H	H	H		$\left[(CH_2)_2 N-CH_2-P(=O)(OH)_2 \right]_2$	203-206	11.63	11.50

TABLE 1

ex. no.	$R(N)R_1$	$R_2(N)R_3$	$\begin{matrix} -Z-N-Z- \\ \quad \\ [Z_1]_a \\ [Z_2]_b \end{matrix}$	n	$\begin{matrix} O \\ \\ HO-P-R_6 \\ \\ R_5 \end{matrix}$	m.p. (°C)	phosphorus (theo) (ret) (cal) (ntal)
147	t-C ₈ H ₁₇		-HN-(CH ₂) ₆ -NH-	10.5	H ₃ PO ₄	214-217	6.95 6.79
148	H	H		10.5	H ₃ PO ₄	283-286	12.40 12.28
149		H	-HNCH ₂ CH ₂ NH-	10.5	H ₃ PO ₄	228-230	10.08 10.10
150		H	-HNCH ₂ CH ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ NH-	10.5	H ₃ PO ₄	188-191	7.42 7.23
151		H		10.5	H ₃ PO ₄	227-232	8.18 8.39
152	H	H	-HNCH ₂ CH ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ NH-	10.33	H ₃ PO ₄	232-235	12.84 12.69

EXAMPLES 53 to 136

The test results shown in the following tables 2 and 3 refer to polymeric compositions containing products of general formula (I), prepared according to the preceding examples.

Specimens were prepared, having a thickness of about 3 mm, by moulding mixtures of granular polymer and additives in a MOORE platen press, operating for 7 minutes at a pressure of 40 kg/cm².

The self-extinguishing level was determined on the above specimens by measuring the oxygen index (L.O.I. according to ASTM D-2863/77) in a Stanton Redcroft Instrument, and applying the "Vertical Burning Test", which allows classification of the material according to three ratings (V-0, V-1 and V-2, according to

the UL 94 standard, issued by "Underwriters Laboratories", U.S.A.).

Table 2 shows the results obtained by using isotactic polypropylene in flake form and having a melt flow index (M.F.I.) of 12 and an insoluble fraction in boiling n-heptane of 96% by weight.

Table 3 shows the results obtained by using low density polyethylene in chip form and having an M.F.I. of 7; polystyrene in chip form, containing 5% by weight of butadiene and having an M.F.I. of 9; thermoplastic polyurethane, derived from both polyester (ESTANE 54600^(R) by Goodrich) and polyether (ESTANE 58300^(R) by Goodrich) in chip form and having a specific weight of 1.19 and 1.10 g/ml respectively; an elastomeric ethylene-propylene copolymer having a 45% by weight content of propylene; and an acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymer having a specific weight of 1.06 g/ml and an M.F.I. of 1.6 and containing about 40% of each of acrylonitrile and styrene and 20% of butadiene.

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TABLE 2

5	example	product	parts	by		weight	L.O.I.	UL 94 3 mm
	No.	example No.	product	PP (1)	AO (2)	APP (1)	(ASTM D2863)	
	53	1	13.5	72	1	13.5	33.2	VO
	54	2	34.0	65	1	0	31.0	VO
10	55	2	11.5	76	1	11.5	36.3	VO
	56	3	12.0	75	1	12.0	34.1	VO
	57	4	34.0	65	1	0	30.9	VO
	58	5	23.2	70	1	5.8	32.4	VO
15	59	6	12.5	74	1	12.5	34.7	VO
	60	7	39.0	60	1	0	30.7	VO
	61	8	21.6	72	1	5.4	33.7	VO
20	62	9	35.0	64	1	0	32.1	VO
	63	9	16.0	75	1	8.0	33.9	VO
	64	10	34.0	65	1	0	30.8	VO
	65	11	34.0	65	1	0	31.6	VO
	66	12	13.5	72	1	13.5	34.9	VO
25	67	13	35.0	64	1	0	31.8	VO
	68	14	12.0	74	1	13.0	33.2	VO
	69	15	36.0	63	1	0	31.0	VO
	70	16	22.0	66	1	11.0	31.3	VO
30	71	17	39.0	60	1	0	29.9	VO
	72	18	15.0	69	1	15.0	32.7	VO
	73	19	18.0	72	1	9.0	33.5	VO
	74	20	23.2	70	1	5.8	31.8	V1
35	75	21	12.0	75	1	12.0	32.7	VO
	76	22	12.0	75	1	12.0	33.4	VO
	77	23	34.0	65	1	0	32.4	VO
	78	24	19.0	70	1	10.0	31.5	VO
40	79	25	13.0	73	1	13.0	32.8	VO
	80	26	23.2	70	1	5.8	30.7	V1
	81	27	34.0	65	1	0	31.2	VO
	82	28	25.8	70	1	3.2	32.1	VO
45	83	29	18.0	72	1	9.0	31.7	VO
	84	30	14.0	75	1	10.0	32.9	VO
	85	31	39.0	60	1	0	30.9	V1
	86	32	36.0	63	1	0	30.1	VO
	87	33	23.2	70	1	5.8	34.2	VO
50	88	34	13.0	73	1	13.0	33.4	VO
	89	35	13.5	72	1	13.5	32.6	VO

T A B L E 2

example No.	product example No.	parts product	by		weight APP (1)	L.O.I. (ASTM D2863)	UL 94 3 mm
			PP (1)	AO (2)			
90	36	35.0	64	1	0	30.2	VO
91	37	20.0	70	1	9.0	32.4	VO
92	38	14.5	71	1	13.5	33.6	VO
93	39	14.5	70	1	14.5	29.4	V1
94	40	10.5	78	1	10.5	32.1	VO
95	41	39.0	60	1	0	30.9	V1
96	42	35.0	64	1	0	31.8	VO
97	43	39.0	60	1	0	31.2	VO
98	43	16.0	75	1	8.0	30.5	VO
99	44	13.0	73	1	13.0	31.1	VO
100	45	13.5	72	1	13.5	30.2	V1
101	46	39.0	60	1	0	32.0	VO
102	47	14.5	71	1	13.5	32.3	VO
103	48	12.0	75	1	12.0	32.7	VO
104	49	9.6	75	1	14.4	35.9	VO
105	50	12.0	75	1	12.0	36.1	VO
106	51	20.0	72	1	7.0	32.8	VO
107	52	13.5	72	1	13.5	32.6	VO
108	3	16.0	75	1	* 8.0	32.5	VO
109	15	16.0	75	1	* 8.0	33.6	VO
110	42	19.3	70	1	* 9.7	37.4	VO

TABLE 3

ex. no.	POLY MERIC SUPP.	PRODUCT EXAMPLE No.	PARTS POLYMER	BY PRODUCT	WEIGHT		L.O.I. (ASTM- D2863)	UL94 3 mm
					AO (2)	APP (1)		
111	L	2	60	34.7	1	4.3	28.6	V2
112	D	2	67	16.0	1	16.0	32.6	VO
113	P	3	70	14.5	1	14.5	32.8	VO
114	E	10	65	20.0	1	14.0	31.5	VO
115		15	66	16.5	1	16.5	32.8	VO
116	(1)	19	64	17.5	1	17.5	33.2	VO
117	H _I	3	70	15.0	1	14.0	31.7	VO
118	P _S	5	71	15.0	1	13.0	32.4	VO
119	(1)	15	68	15.5	1	15.5	31.2	VO
120		2	60	39.0	1	0	28.7	VO
121	PP/PE	3	72	13.5	1	13.5	34.3	VO
122		30	70	23.2	1	5.8	31.4	VO
123	(1)	38	60	39.0	1	0	27.5	VO
124	PU	1	70	29	1	0	31.4	VO
125	ether	3	70	29	1	0	33.6	VO
126	(1)	23	70	29	1	0	30.7	VO
127		1	70	29.0	1	0	33.7	VO
128	PU	3	70	29.0	1	0	35.2	VO
129	(e-	17	74	25.0	1	0	34.1	VO
130	ste	21	70	29.0	1	0	32.2	VO
131	r)	22	65	34.0	1	0	34.8	VO
132	(1)	23	70	29.0	1	0	32.7	VO
133		48	70	29.0	1	0	33.2	VO
134		50	75	24.0	1	0	35.2	VO
135	ABS	2	70	14.5	1	14.5	33.2	VO
136	(1)	23	72	13.5	1	13.5	32.4	VO

- (1) APP = ammonium polyphosphate - Exolit 422^(R)
(Hoechst)
- PP = polypropylene
- LDPE = low density polyethylene
- HIPS = polystyrene with 5% of butadiene rubber
- PU (ester) = polyurethane polyester
- PU (ether) = polyurethane polyether
- PP/PE = propylene/ethylene copolymer
- ABS = acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymer
- (2) AO = antioxidant
- Mixture consisting of 2 parts of dilauryl
thiopropionate and 1 part of pentaerythritol
tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-
hydroxyphenyl)propionate]
- * APP microincapsulated in melamine-formaldehyde resin
Exolit 462^(R) (Hoechst)

EXAMPLE 137 (Comparison)

Following the procedure used in examples 53 to 110, but employing 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine phosphate (1:1) as nitrogen-containing compound, the following composition was prepared:

Polypropylene: 65 parts by weight

Antioxidant: 1 part by weight

2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine phosphate (1:1): 34 parts by weight

Specimens were prepared, using the above composition, and self-extinguishing tests were carried out on these samples, according to the procedure previously described.

The following results were obtained:

L.O.I. = 23.5

UL 94 (3 mm) = class B (the specimen burns).

EXAMPLE 138 (Comparison)

Following the procedure described in example 137, the following composition was prepared:

Polypropylene: 73 parts by weight

Antioxidant: 1 part by weight

Ammonium polyphosphate: 13 parts by weight

2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine phosphate (1:1): 13 parts by weight

Specimens were prepared, using the above composition and self-extinguishing tests were carried out on these samples, according to the procedure previously described.

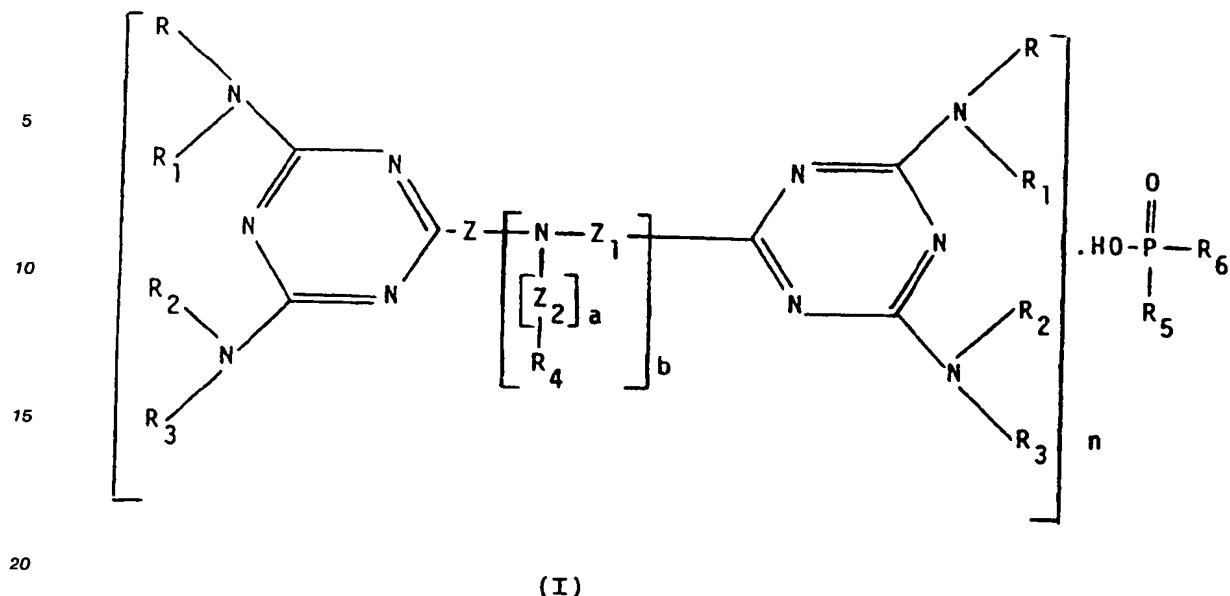
The following results were obtained:

L.O.I. = 22.5

UL 94 (3 mm) = class B (the specimen burns).

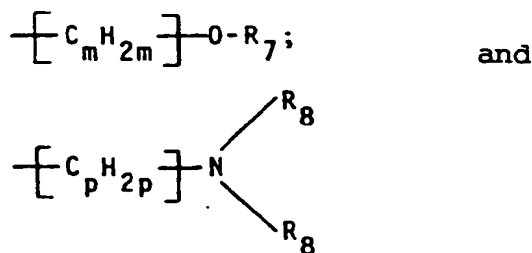
Claims

1. Salts of triazine derivatives with oxygenated acids of phosphorus, having general formula (I):



wherein:

the radicals R, R₁, R₂ and R₃, the same or different from each other and having the same or different meanings for each triazine ring, are selected from H; C₁-C₁₈ alkyl; C₂-C₈ alkenyl; C₆-C₁₆ cycloalkyl and C₆-C₁₆ alkylcycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy and/or C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl groups; provided that the bivalent or polyvalent radicals defined below do not belong to those of general formulae (III) and (XII), respectively, and the radicals R₅ and R₆ defined below are different from H and OH, respectively;



wherein:

m = an integer of from 2 to 8;

p = an integer of from 2 to 6;

R₇ = H; C₁-C₈ alkyl; C₂-C₆ alkenyl;

{C_qH_{2q}}O-R₉, q being an integer of from 1 to 4 and R₉ being H or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; C₆-C₁₂ cycloalkyl or C₆-C₁₂ alkyl cycloalkyl;

the R₈ radicals, the same or different from each other, are selected from H; C₁-C₈ alkyl; C₂-C₆ alkenyl; C₆-C₁₂ cycloalkyl or C₆-C₁₂ alkyl cycloalkyl; and C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl; provided that the bivalent or polyvalent radicals defined below do not belong to those of general formulae (III) and (XII), respectively, and the radicals R₅ and R₆, defined below, are different from H and OH, respectively;

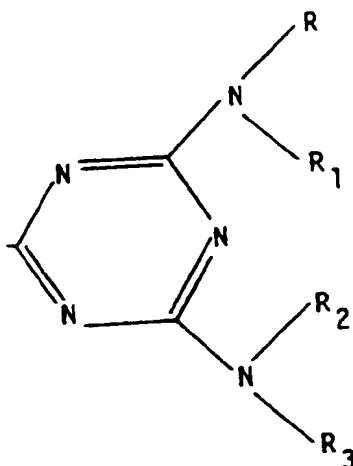
or the moiety N(R₈)₂ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which, optionally, contains another heteroatom and is linked to the alkyl chain through the nitrogen atom;

or, in general formula (I), at least one of the moieties NRR₁ and NR₂R₃ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which, optionally, contains another heteroatom and is linked to the triazine ring through the nitrogen atom;

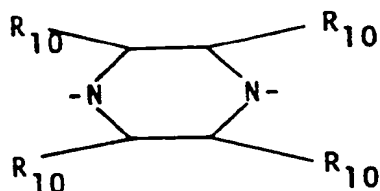
a is 0 or 1

b is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 5;

R₄ is hydrogen or a group of general formula

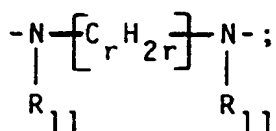


and its meaning can be different in each repeating unit;
when b is 0:
Z is selected from divalent radicals of the following formulae:

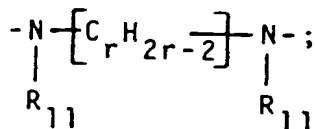


(II)

where the groups R₁₀, the same or different from each other, represent hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

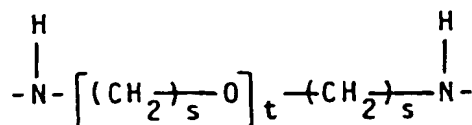


(III)



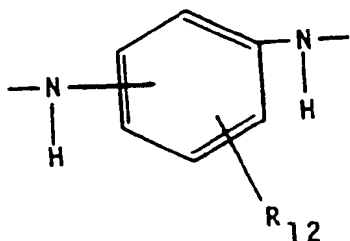
(IV)

where r is an integer of from 2 to 14 and R₁₁ is hydrogen;
C₁-C₄ alkyl; C₂-C₆ alkenyl; or C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl;

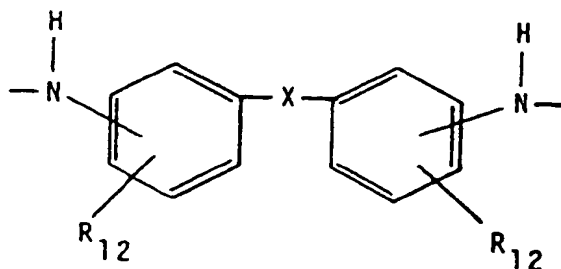


(VI)

where s is an integer of from 2 to 5 and t is an integer of from 1 to 3;



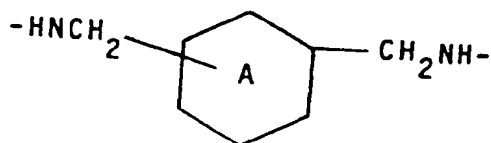
(VII)



(VIII)

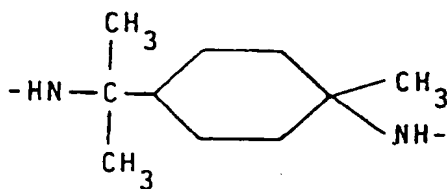
where

X represents a direct bond; O; S; S-S; SO; NH; NHSO₂; NHCO; N=N; or CH₂;
 R₁₂ is hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁-C₄ alkyl; or C₁-C₄ alkoxy;



(IX)

where A is a saturated or unsaturated ring;

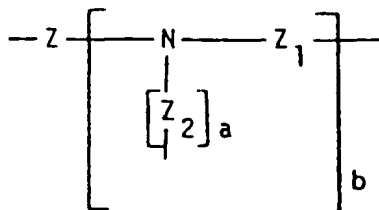


(X)

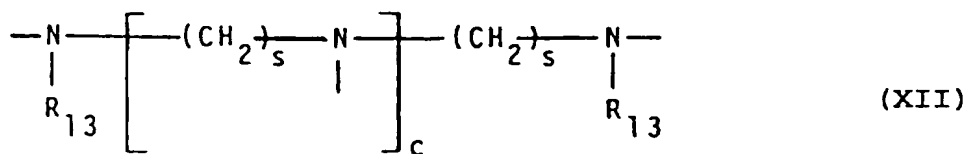


(XI)

where s has the meaning previously defined;
 when b is an integer of from 1 to 5:
 the group



is a polyvalent radical represented by one of the following formulae:

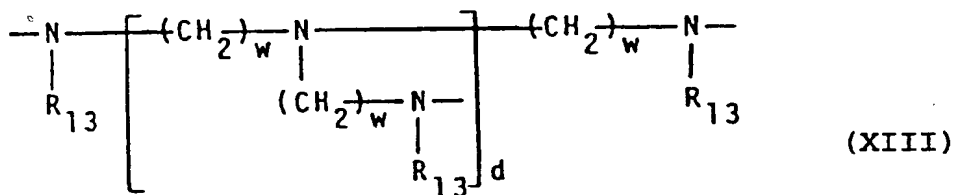


where:

R_{13} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

c is an integer of from 1 to 5;

the subscripts s , alike or different from each other, have the meaning defined above;



where:

R_{13} has the meaning previously defined;

w is an integer of from 2 to 4;

d is 1 or 2;

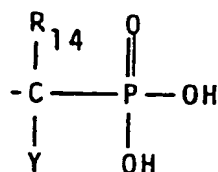
n is a number from greater than 0 to 3;

R_5 is selected from H; OH; C_1 - C_8 alkoxy; C_6 - C_{12} aryloxy, optionally substituted by a C_1 - C_8 alkyl group;

C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, optionally substituted by a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group; C_1 - C_4 alkyl, optionally substituted by a

carboxylic group; and C_6 - C_{12} aryl; R_6 is selected from H; OH; C_1 - C_8 alkoxy; C_6 - C_{12} aryloxy; C_1 - C_4

alkyl; C_6 - C_{12} aryl; a group of formula

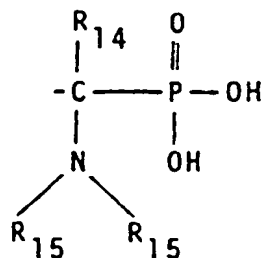


wherein:

R_{14} is H or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl; and

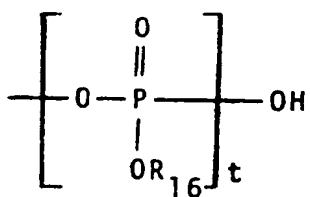
Y is OH or R_{14} ;

a group of formula



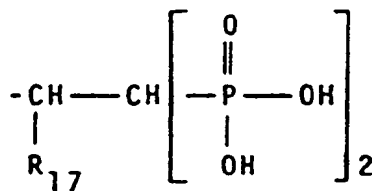
wherein:

R₁₄ is as defined above and the groups R₁₅, alike or different from each other, represent H or C₁-C₄ alkyl; or the moiety N(R₁₅)₂ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which, optionally, contains another heteroatom and is linked to the carbon atom through the nitrogen atom; a group of formula



wherein:

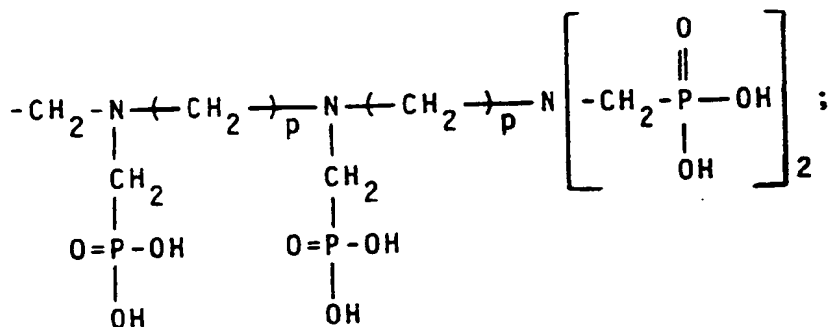
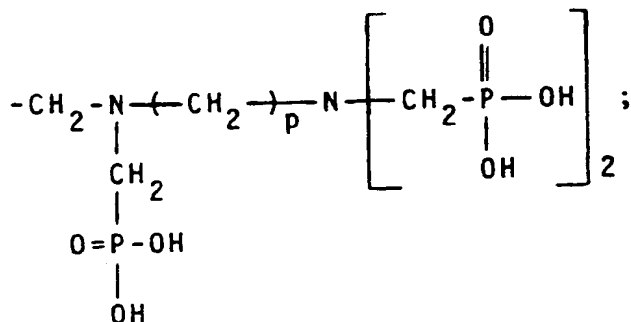
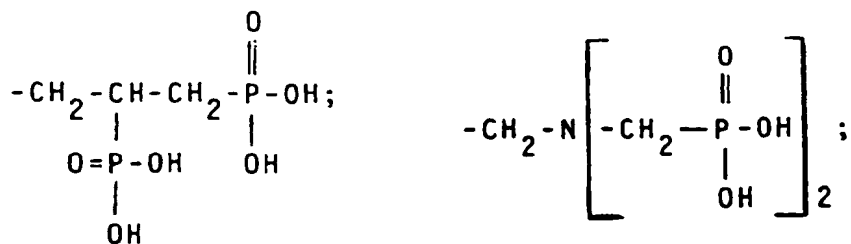
R₁₆ is H or C₁-C₈ alkyl and t is an integer of from 1 to 3; a group of formula



wherein:

R₁₇ is H or OH;

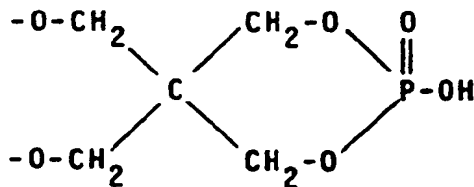
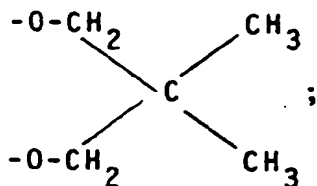
and groups of the following formulae:



wherein:

p is an integer of from 2 to 6;

or R₅ and R₆ together form a cyclic structure of one of the following formulae:



2. Salts according to claim 1, wherein one or both of the moieties NRR₁ and NR₂R₃ in general formula (I) are replaced by NH₂ and/or are a heterocyclic radical selected from aziridinyl; pyrrolidinyl; piperidinyl; morpholinyl; thiomorpholinyl; piperazinyl; 4-methylpiperazinyl; 4-ethylpiperazinyl; 2-methylpiperazinyl; 2,5-dimethylpiperazinyl; 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpiperazinyl; 2,2,5,5-tetramethylpiperazinyl; 2-ethylpiperazinyl; and 2,5-diethylpiperazinyl.

3. Salts according to any one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the moiety N(R₈)₂ is replaced by a heterocyclic radical selected from aziridinyl; pyrrolidinyl; piperidinyl; morpholinyl; thiomorpholinyl; piperazinyl; 4-methylpiperazinyl; and 4-ethylpiperazinyl.

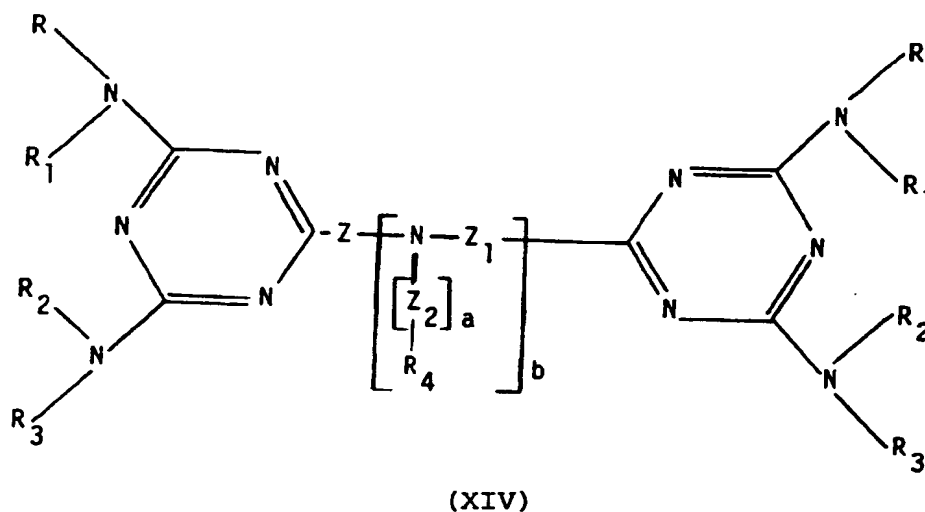
4. Salts according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein at least one of the groups R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ in general formula (I) is replaced by a group of formula



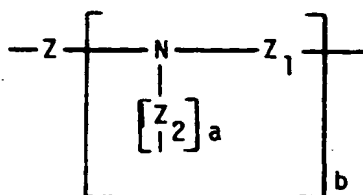
where m is an integer of from 2 to 4 and R₇ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl.

5. Salts according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the acid of phosphorus is selected from hypophosphorous acid; phosphorous acid; phosphoric acid; pyrophosphoric acid; tripolyphosphoric acid; ethane-1,1,2-triphosphonic acid; 2-hydroxyethane-1,1,2-triphosphonic acid; propane-1,2,3-triphosphonic acid; isopropylphosphoric acid; n-butylphosphoric acid; di-isopropylphosphoric acid; d-n-butylphosphoric acid; di-n-pentylphosphoric acid; isooctylphosphoric acid; hexylphosphoric acid; 2-ethylhexylphosphoric acid; ethylphosphoric acid; methylphosphonic acid; ethylphosphonic acid; n-propylphosphonic acid; n-butylphosphonic acid; aminomethylphosphonic acid; phenylphosphoric acid; phenylphosphonic acid; phenylphosphinic acid; di-n-butylpyrophosphoric acid; di(2-ethylhexyl)-pyrophosphoric acid; octylphenylphosphoric acid; 2-methylbenzylphosphonic acid; 1-aminoethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-hydroxydodecane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-(N-methylamino)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; N,N-dimethylaminomethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; N-butylaminomethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; phosphonacetic acid; 2-phosphonopropionic acid; 3-phosphonopropionic acid; 2-phosphonobutyric acid; 4-phosphonobutyric acid; 2-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxophosphorinane; 3,9-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10-tetroxo-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecano-3,9-dioxide; amino-tris(methylene phosphonic) acid; ethylene diaminetetra(methylene phosphonic) acid; hexamethylene diaminetetra(methylene phosphonic) acid; diethylene triaminopenta(methylene phosphonic) acid.

6. Process for the preparation of salts of general formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, comprising the reaction of n moles of a derivative of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine of general formula (XIV):



where n, the groups R, R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ and the radical

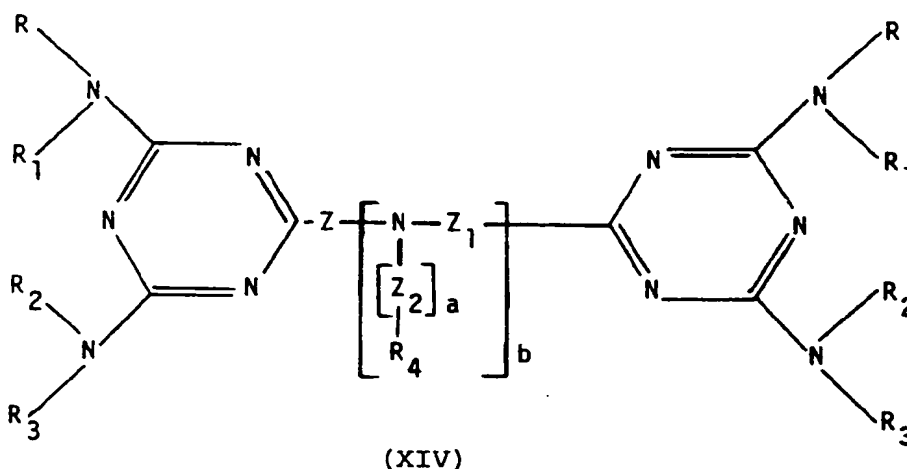


have the meanings given in claim 1, with one mole of a phosphorus-containing acid of general formula (XV):

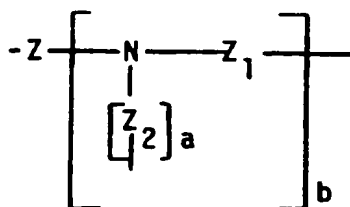


wherein R_5 and R_6 have the meanings given in claim 1.

7. Process according to claim 6, wherein the reaction between the derivative of general formula (XIV) and the phosphorus-containing acid of general formula (XV) is carried out in the presence of a solvent and at temperatures ranging from 0°C to the boiling point of the solvent used.
8. Self-extinguishing polymeric compositions, comprising
 - (a) from 90 to 40 parts by weight of a thermoplastic polymer and/or a polymer having elastomeric properties;
 - (b) from 10 to 60 parts by weight of one or more salts of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine derivatives with an oxygenated acid of phosphorus, said derivatives of 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine having the general formula (XIV)

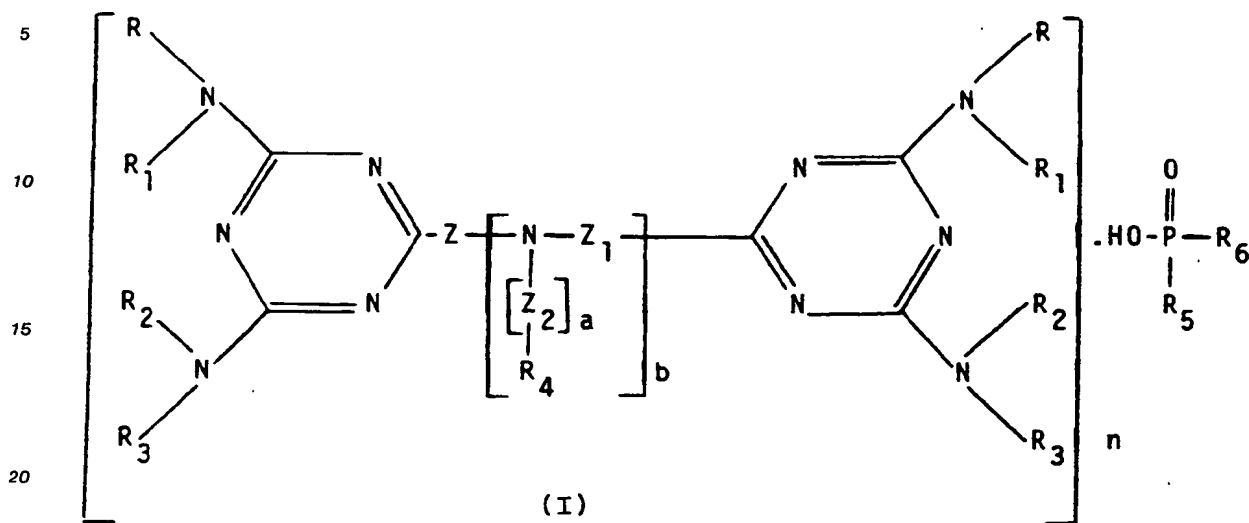


wherein:
the groups R , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 and the radical



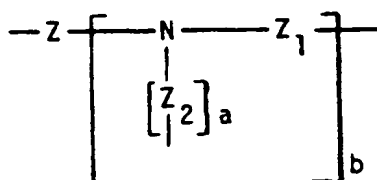
have the meanings given in any one of claims 1 to 4.

9. Compositions according to claim 8, wherein component (b) is selected from the salts of general formula (I):



wherein:

n, the groups R to R₆ and the radical



35 have the meanings given in any one of claims 1 to 4.

10. Self-extinguishing polymeric compositions comprising:

(a) from 90 to 40 parts by weight of component (a) as defined in claim 8;

(b) from 9 to 35 parts by weight of component (b) as defined in any one of claims 8 and 9;

(c) from 1 to 25 parts by weight of one or more compounds selected from ammonium and/or amine phosphates and/or phosphonates.

11. Compositions according to claim 10, wherein the ammonium phosphates (c) have the general formula $(\text{NH}_4)_{n+2}\text{P}_n\text{O}_{3n+1}$, where n is an integer of at least 2; and/or the general formula $(\text{NH}_4\text{PO}_3)_n$, where n ranges from 50 to 500.

12. Compositions according to claim 10, wherein the amine phosphates (c) are selected from dimethylammonium or diethylammonium phosphate; ethylene diamine phosphate; melamine ortho- and pyrophosphate and mixtures thereof.

13. Compositions according to an one of claims 8 to 12, wherein polymer (a) is selected from acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene terpolymers (ABS); acrylonitrile/styrene copolymers (SAN); polyurethanes; poly(ethylene terephthalate); poly(butylene terephthalate); polyamides and polymers or copolymers of olefins of general formula $\text{R}'\text{-CH=CH}_2$, where R' is a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₈ alkyl or aryl radical; particularly:

(1) Isotactic or prevailing isotactic polypropylene;

(2) HDPE, LLDPE and LDPE polyethylene;

(3) Crystalline copolymers of propylene and minor amounts of ethylene and/or other alpha-olefins,

such as 1-butene, 1-hexene, 1-octene and 4-methyl-1-pentene;

(4) Heterophasic compositions comprising

(A) a homopolymeric fraction of propylene and/or a fraction of one of the copolymers specified under (3) above and (B) a copolymeric fraction composed of elastomeric copolymers of ethylene with an alpha-olefin, optionally containing minor amounts of a diene, wherein the alpha-olefin is preferably selected from propylene and 1-butene; and

(5) Elastomeric copolymers of ethylene with alpha-olefins, optionally containing minor amounts of a diene.

14. Moulded articles, obtained from the compositions of any one of claims 8 to 13.

(19)



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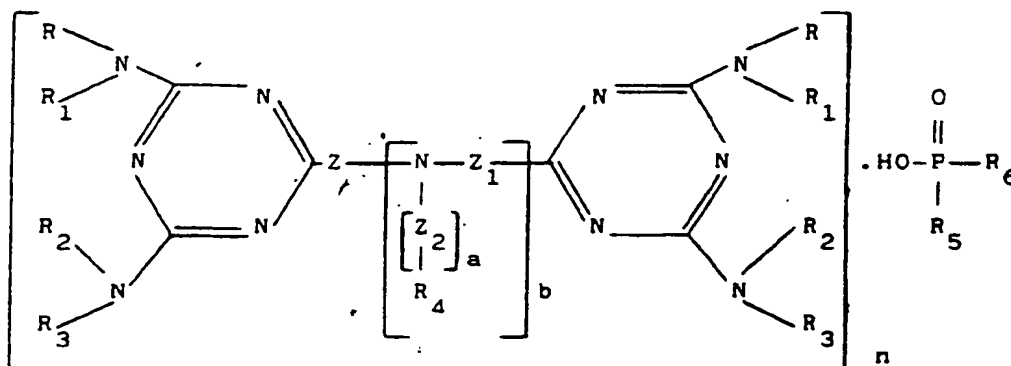
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(54) **Salts of triazine derivatives with oxygenated acids of phosphorus and their use in self-extinguishing polymeric compositions.**

(57) Salts of triazine derivatives with oxygenated acids of phosphorus are described, which have the general formula (I):



wherein the various groups R and Z as well as the subscripts a, b and n are as defined in claim 1. Said salts are

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particularly useful as flame-retardants in polymeric compositions.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 91 11 1506

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
P,D,X	EP-A-0 415 371 (MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA E DELLE RICERCA SCIENTIFICA E TECNOLOGICA) * claims 1-8; examples ** - - -	1,6,8	C 07 D 251/70 C 08 K 5/3492 C 07 F 9/38 C 07 F 9/6574
X	EP-A-0 286 478 (ATOCHEM) * page 25; claims 1,9 ** - - -	1,6,8	C 07 F 9/48 C 07 F 9/142
A	EP-A-0 149 480 (CIBA-GEIGY AG) * claims 1,10 ** - - -	1,8	
A,D	US-A-4 201 705 (Y. HALPERN ET AL.) * the whole document ** - - - - -	1,8	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			C 07 D
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		17 January 92	BOSMA P.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
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